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Borough of Scunthorpe

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1962

1962

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(*Mayor*—COUNCILLOR E. AUSTIN, J.P.)

Public Health Committee

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR C. A. WATSON.

ALDERMAN MRS. A. EYRE.

ALDERMAN G. H. SPAVIN.

ALDERMAN MRS. V. WILMSHURST.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. S. ABRAHAM.

COUNCILLOR D. ADAMSON.

COUNCILLOR K. ASHWORTH.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CROPPER.

COUNCILLOR T. K. PARKINSON.

COUNCILLOR G. R. SPENCE.

COUNCILLOR J. P. TIERNEY.

COUNCILLOR J. P. BEVERLEY.

COUNCILLOR O. DUFFELEN.

COUNCILLOR M. TIERNEY, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. NOTTINGHAM (appointed 7.9.62).

Ex-Officio Member of Committee—

COUNCILLOR E. AUSTIN, J.P., *Mayor*.

Health Sub-Committee

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Ashworth, Mrs. Cropper and Tierney, M.

Cleansing Sub-Committee

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Alderman Spavin, Councillors Adamson, Ashworth, Beverley, Duffelen, Parkinson, Spence, Tierney, J. P., Tierney, M.

Smoke Control Sub-Committee

Councillor Watson (Chairman), Councillors Adamson, Mrs. Abraham, Beverley, Mrs. Cropper, Parkinson, Tierney, J. P., Tierney, M.

Mental Health Sub-Committee

Alderman Spencer (Chairman), Alderman Mrs. Wilmshurst, Councillors Mrs. Abraham, Adamson, Tierney, M.

Public Health Department

Telephone Nos.
4591/4592

HIGH STREET EAST,
SCUNTHORPE, LINCS.

Medical Officer of Health—

S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.
(Home Telephone No. 3867).

Chief Public Health Inspector—

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
(Home Telephone No. 5685).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

LEONARD J. HOWSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT
INSP.

Public Health Inspectors (Establishment 4)—

DONALD B. WHITE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
JOHN F. ROBINSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
KENNETH ARTIST, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
DAVID BARNES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 4.9.62).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors (Establishment 2)—

JOHN H. FREEAR.
ROBIN FURNISS (resigned 21.9.62).
MICHAEL BUTLER (commenced 15.10.62).

Cleansing Depot Senior Staff—

CHARLES E. WARD (Home Telephone No. 4619).
HARRY MUMBY.
A. EDWARD BURTON.
ROBERT SYKES.
70 workmen.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Mrs. M. FORD, S.R.N., R.F.N. (Home Telephone No. 4639).

Public Convenience Attendants—

12 Whole-time.
1 Part-time.

Chief Clerk—

ALLAN SYLVESTER, A.R.S.H. (Home Telephone No. 61578).

Senior Male Clerks—

CLIVE R. DENCH.

ERIC TILTMAN (commenced 12.2.62).

Clerks (Establishment 7)—

Mrs. PAMELA KNIGHT.

Miss MARGARET BURKS.

Miss CHRISTINE STAMP.

Miss BRENDA NASH.

Mrs. MARCIA MORTON (resigned 27.7.62).

Mrs. JOAN ARTIST.

Mrs. NANCY GRINELL (commenced 16.7.62).

Mrs. MARGARET WIGHAM (commenced 8.8.62).

Mrs. JOYCE WALTON (commenced 29.1.62

—resigned 13.7.62).

Smoke Control Assistant—

Mrs. MARGARET STOTT.

Mortuary Attendant—

CHARLES BURTON.

Delegated Health and Welfare Services Staff

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

Dr. J. M. M. O'REGAN, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Dr. N. M. LAING, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Area Nursing Officer (Split appointment)—

Mrs. G. F. O'REILLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
(Home Telephone No. 2933).

Clerk to Area Nursing Officer (Split appointment)—

Mrs. BETTY DRINKALL.

Midwives (Establishment 9)—

Telephone No.

Mrs. K. BEDELLS, S.C.M. (commenced 1.4.62)	3767
Miss B. CARTER, S.C.M.	2485
Mrs. M. CODDINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Bottesford 327
Mrs. F. DENNY, S.C.M.	4465
Mrs. H. DAVIES, S.C.M.	61473
Mrs. R. GORMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.	2457
Miss E. POTTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 22.1.62)	4942
Miss J. RYANS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 10.12.62)	2329
Mrs. E. SWINNEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S. (commenced 1.10.62)	Bottesford 548
Mrs. M. BEVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 30.9.62)	
Mrs. H. HOBDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 16.12.62)	

District Nurses (Establishment 12 W/T, 6 P/T)—

Telephone No.

Mrs. B. HAWKE, S.E.A.N.	4954
Mrs. E. LAMBERT, S.E.A.N.	4846
Mrs. P. LYONS, S.E.A.N.	Bottesford 243
Mrs. J. MARPER, S.R.N.	3841
Mrs. B. PEART, S.R.N.	4081
Mrs. F. REVELL, S.E.A.N.	5203
Mrs. K. RISPIN, S.R.N.	3706
Mrs. M. STANILAND, S.R.N.	5107
Mrs. P. STUBBINS, S.R.N.	4380
Mrs. E. PRIESTMAN, S.R.N.	61640
Mrs. A. WALKER	2804
Mrs. J. WOAD, S.R.N.	5672
Mrs. K. MARSHALL, S.R.N. (resigned 30.6.62)	
Mrs. J. MELNYK, S.R.N. (commenced 1.1.62)	61582
Mrs. E. KIDDLE, S.R.N. (commenced 4.8.62)	

Bathing Auxiliary—

Mrs. S. THOMAS (commenced 25.6.62)

Health Visitors (Establishment 8)—

Miss M. BLACKBOURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(commenced 1.5.62)

Miss N. DUFFILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. P. ELLIOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., M.R.S.P.H.
(commenced 3.9.62)

Miss A. FRANCIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.
(commenced 3.5.62)

Mrs. J. GIERLICZ, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss B. GISSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss E. MUIR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss N. PARRISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Transferred to Brigg 17.4.62)

Miss M. FRASER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Part-time)

Miss O. PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Part-time)

Miss M. HARRISON-OSBORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Part-time)

Clinic Nurses—

Mrs. J. HANCOCK, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. LYONS, S.R.N.

Mrs. S. ENGLAND, S.R.N.

Miss M. BLACKBOURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(commenced 1.1.62—resigned 30.4.62).

Dental Officer—

Mrs. M. CLAYTON, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Dental Surgery Assistant—

Miss E. BARRETT (retired 18.6.62).

Miss J. PIDD (commenced 2.7.62).

Chiropodist—

LESLIE WHITE, L.CH. (commenced 2.10.62).

Physiotherapist—

Mrs. N. FIRTH, M.C.S.P. (P/T resigned 31.5.62).

Social Worker/Home Teacher for the Blind—

THOMAS ILES (commenced 21.5.62).

Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped—
Miss M. E. GRINDELL.

Home Help Organiser—
Mrs. H. LAVERICK (Home Telephone No. 5535).

Home Helps—
40.

Social Welfare Services Clerk—
Mrs. M. HARRISON.

Mental Welfare Officer—
EDWARD ARMSTRONG.

Welfare Foods Clerk—
Mrs. G. TURNER.

School Nursing Assistant—
Mrs. M. WILLSMORE, S.R.N.

Clinic Clerk—
Miss M. BURFORD.

To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The year 1962 has been eventful, mainly because of the extension of the Borough's responsibilities under the compulsory delegation of Health and Welfare and Education. The extra staff required have had to be appointed and trained, and plans for the future have had to be made.

Delegation is compulsory but unfortunately in an attempt to maintain uniformity as far as possible the delegation scheme attempts to harness the rate of progress of the borough to that of the county by leaving final control of finance and establishment in the hands of the county. Under such conditions smooth progress is as likely as if a race-horse and a cart-horse were harnessed to the same rig and already the borough has received some very violent curbs and the county some equally violent spurs. It now appears that complete transfer of the services would have been a much more suitable arrangement so far as Scunthorpe is concerned, and that complete harmony will be achieved only at the same time as County Borough status.

Much of the minor friction centres around four points which are possible of considerable clarification by careful examination. These points are the meaning of delegation, the content of delegation, the level of delegation, and the extent of delegation.

There are no remarkable changes in the public health statistics, except that the population sets a new record as does the total number of births in the town.

Cancer of the lung deaths remain high and are more than twice as frequent as road accident deaths. These two causes of death have both been the subject of considerable publicity because the apparent cause of death is well known, but any attempt to exert control is felt in both cases to be an infringement of personal liberty. The main cause of cancer of the lung is cigarette smoking, but any attempt to make this illegal would be impossible because so many people like smoking. The only cause of road deaths is the speed of the traffic. It is now true to say that no living creature can by its own efforts avoid being slaughtered on a public road—nothing which walks, crawls, flies or jumps can escape a vehicle travelling at speeds in excess of 75 miles per hour and conversely the amount of avoiding action which is left to the discretion of even the best of drivers travelling at such speeds is quite small indeed—he cannot stop in less than 100 yards and cannot deflect the course of his vehicle by more than a foot or so.

If all traffic were forced to slow down to walking pace on the public roads, serious road accidents would cease overnight, but once again this would be impossible because too many people like driving

vehicles fast. The remaining hope of improvement is to work for a change in the outlook of the public at large, and this can be achieved by a campaign of publicity and good advice, but so far as smoking and cancer is concerned this would be likely to develop into a publicity battle in which all the big guns are on the side of the cigarette manufacturers. One of the recent reports on this subject calculated that cigarette advertising cost £38,000,000 in the same period as £5,000 was spent in anti-smoking propaganda. These figures indicate that the big guns would be matched not with bows and arrows but with pea-shooters.

It is of course certain that if the lung cancer figures continue to rise in the way they are doing that the Government will be forced to take some form of preventive action in the same way as they are already being forced to segregate fast traffic from pedestrian areas.

The problem of medical responsibility for the wholesomeness of the water supply to the borough remains as before, but it now appears that the North Lindsey Water Board has the responsibility of employing experts where necessary. Over a hundred years ago the various commercial water undertakings had similar functions and supplied water which was often the cause of water borne diseases. If such things should ever happen in Scunthorpe it should be appreciated that the water supplied is extracted and processed far from the borough and without the control of this department.

It is necessary to draw your attention to two errors which occurred in my Report for 1961.

On page 7 of that Report, the Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) should be 30.84 and on page 14 the breakdown of births should be 675 boys and 676 girls.

It is regretted that these errors were not noticed before publication.

S. CHILDS

Medical Officer of Health.

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ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH
SECTION

STATISTICS SUMMARISED FOR 1962

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-1962 Registrar General's estimate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,130
Population increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1962 rate books)	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,450
Density of Population per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.63
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,682,932
Product of a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	£7,269
Live Births—					
Number	(a) Legitimate	M. 723	F. 623	.....
	(b) Illegitimate	M. 50	F. 49	.....	1,445
Rate per 1,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.21
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.85
Stillbirths—					
Number	(a) Legitimate	M. 21	F. 12	.....
	(b) Illegitimate	M. 1	F. —	.....	34
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.99
Total Live and Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,479
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	M. 22	F. 15	.....	.....	37
Infant Mortality Rates—					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.61
Legitimate ,, ,, ,, legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00
Illegitimate ,, ,, ,, illegitimate ,, ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.20
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.38
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.30
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.56
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—					
Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN THE SCUNTHORPE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AREA

The following table gives the monthly average figure of the number of unemployed aged 18 years and over, in receipt of Unemployment Benefit:—

		Men	Women	Total
January	....	417	601	1,018
February	....	516	576	1,092
March	....	409	526	935
April	....	458	371	829
May	....	285	346	631
June	....	386	233	619
July	....	331	283	614
August	....	337	220	557
September	....	361	187	548
October	....	491	212	703
November	....	616	247	863
December	....	1,078	486	1,564

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW CLAIMS

Monthly Totals

January	....	....	....	2,154
February	....	....	....	1,914
March	....	....	....	1,485
April	....	....	....	1,501
May	....	....	....	969
June	....	....	....	911
July	....	....	....	933
August	....	....	....	756
September	....	....	....	892
October	....	....	....	1,449
November	....	....	....	1,166
December	....	....	....	1,417
				<hr/>
				15,547
				<hr/>

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Borough owns and maintains a public mortuary sited adjacent to the Police Station and the Courts.

106 bodies were received during the year and 100 post-mortem examinations were performed.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the Clinic during 1962.

		Males	Females	Total
Syphilis (early) .....	.....	1	—	1
Syphilis (latent) .....	.....	—	—	—
Syphilis (congenital) .....	.....	1	—	1
Gonorrhœa .....	.....	43	5	48
Other Conditions .....	.....	79	13	92
Totals		<u>124</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>142</u>

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	DEATHS		At all ages	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population
								Under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births						
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	391	79	18	.647	
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	509	81	30	.914	
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	431	65	34	1.000	
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	377	83	37	.959	
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	1,082	59	44	.959	
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	825	77	70	1.429	
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	415	8.26	1,243	89	54	1.075	
1948	51,100	7,895	6.47	13,491	1,088	21.29	53	48.71	431	8.43	1,054	58	64	1.252	
1949	52,030	7,895	6.58	13,919	1,022	19.64	45	44.03	445	8.55	724	52	74	1.422	
1950	54,090	7,895	6.85	14,468	1,008	18.64	29	28.77	444	8.21	1,729	32	83	1.534	
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	474	8.77	2,054	49	61	1.129	
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,038	18.91	37	35.61	422	7.68	841	40	80	1.456	
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	484	8.66	905	44	85	1.522	
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	543	8.89	777	43	92	1.627	
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	468	8.15	1,891	40	87	1.514	
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	496	8.44	1,215	28	70	1.191	
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	517	8.69	769	34	100	1.681	
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	554	9.13	1,635	32	107	1.763	
1959	61,840	7,895	7.83	19,208	1,236	19.99	32	25.89	517	8.36	550	22	96	1.552	
1960	63,090	7,895	7.99	19,739	1,288	20.42	28	21.74	545	8.64	441	19	101	1.600	
1961	66,790	7,895	8.46	20,153	1,351	20.23	38	28.13	591	8.85	1,391	16	102	1.527	
1962	68,130	7,895	8.63	20,450	1,445	21.21	37	25.61	570	8.37	447	23	95	1.394	

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1962 was 68,130, and this gives a total increase over the previous year of 1,340. The natural increase, which is the number by which live births exceed deaths, was 875 and the migratory increase has, therefore, been calculated to be 465.

The total number of live births was 1,445. This is the highest number of births ever registered in the Borough, beating the previous peak reached last year by ninety-four, and partly accounts for the fact that the natural increase was the highest ever recorded. The sex distribution followed the usual trend, there being 773 boys born and 672 girls.

Year	Population	Increase of Population over previous year	No. of live births	No. of deaths	Natural increase (births - deaths)	Migratory increase
1922	28,530	740	729	278	451	289
1923	29,420	890	725	293	432	458
1924	30,970	1,550	786	324	462	1,088
1925	31,430	460	743	274	469	-9
1926	32,820	1,390	678	268	410	980
1927	33,050	230	606	321	285	-55
1928	31,660	-1,390	648	238	410	-1,800
1929	31,880	220	651	350	301	-81
1930	31,880	0	732	327	405	-405
1931	33,990	2,110	616	349	267	1,843
1932	34,190	200	591	325	266	-66
1933	34,590	400	553	359	194	206
1934	35,710	1,120	591	320	271	849
1935	37,710	2,000	750	340	410	1,590
1936	38,740	1,030	712	360	352	678
1937	40,270	1,530	812	394	418	1,112
1938	42,000	1,730	853	404	449	1,281
1939	43,940	1,940	923	388	535	1,405
1940	45,680	1,740	908	437	471	1,269
1941	45,840	160	855	408	447	-287
1942	44,990	-850	882	391	491	-1,341
1943	44,830	-160	970	389	581	-741
1944	45,750	920	1,098	395	703	217
1945	46,010	260	968	404	564	-304
1946	48,960	2,950	1,009	424	585	2,365
1947	50,220	1,260	1,163	415	748	512
1948	51,100	880	1,088	431	657	223
1949	52,030	930	1,022	445	577	353
1950	54,090	2,060	1,008	444	564	1,496
1951	54,030	-60	1,030	474	556	-616
1952	54,930	900	1,039	422	617	283
1953	55,850	920	1,060	484	576	344
1954	56,520	670	1,042	543	499	171
1955	57,440	920	997	468	529	391
1956	58,760	1,320	1,093	496	597	723
1957	59,490	730	1,154	517	637	93
1958	60,700	1,210	1,164	554	610	600
1959	61,840	1,140	1,236	517	719	421
1960	63,090	1,250	1,288	545	743	507
1961	66,790	3,700	1,351	591	760	2,940
1962	68,130	1,340	1,445	570	875	465

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Births	Recorded Birth Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1953	1,060	18.98	0.97	18.41	15.5
1954	1,042	18.43	0.94	17.32	15.2
1955	997	17.36	0.94	16.32	15.0
1956	1,093	18.60	0.94	17.48	15.7
1957	1,154	19.39	0.93	18.04	16.1
1958	1,164	19.18	0.93	17.84	16.4
1959	1,236	19.99	0.93	18.59	16.5
1960	1,288	20.42	0.93	18.99	17.1
1961	1,351	20.23	0.91	18.41	17.4
1962	1,445	21.21	0.91	19.30	18.0

DEATHS 1962

This year 570 persons died in the Borough. This gives a recorded death rate of 8.37 which when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.56 gives a standardised death rate of 13.06. This is higher than the national average but is very close to the rate which the town has produced for the last few years.

Once again more males died than females and the figures were, 343 males and 227 females. The age at death varies considerably between the two sexes and in every age group except the 85—94 group more males died than females. The oldest death recorded however was a male aged ninety-eight who died of heart failure.

Most males died between the ages of 65 and 74, the number being ninety-one, between 75 and 84 seventy-seven men died and the next important decade was 55 to 64 with seventy-four deaths. There were 181 male deaths over the age of sixty-five giving a percentage of 52.76 of all male deaths.

With females the two important decades were 75 to 84 with sixty-two deaths and 65 to 74 with fifty-three deaths. There were 147 female deaths over the age of sixty-five, giving a percentage of 64.75.

The combined figure for males and females over sixty-five is 328 giving a combined percentage of 57.54.

Forty-five persons were over the age of eighty-five when they died, thirteen of these were males and thirty-two were females.

184 persons were over the age of seventy-five years at death. This is 32.27% of the total deaths; last year this percentage was 33.5 and the year before last it was 37.12.

As regards the cause of death, the most common cause according to the Registrar General's classification of thirty-six causes was No. 18. This is Coronary Heart Disease and it claimed ninety deaths, sixty-eight male and twenty-two female. The next most common cause was No. 17, Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System. This accounted for eighty-three deaths, fifty-one male and thirty-two female. The third most common cause was Other Heart Disease with twenty-nine male and thirty-four female deaths, giving a total of sixty-three.

When the diseases are considered in groups then the Heart Diseases group, Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21, is the most common with a total of 202 deaths, 116 male and eighty-six female.

The next most important group is the Cancers, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, with ninety-five deaths. Group No. 17 stands alone with eighty-three deaths. The Respiratory Diseases, Group Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25, give a total of fifty-six deaths, thirty-six male and twenty female.

The group of Deaths by Violence, numbers 33, 34, 35 and 36, gives a total of thirty-two deaths, twenty-seven male and five female. There were eleven deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents, ten male and one female, and there were six cases of Suicide, five male and one female.

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Deaths	Recorded Death Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Death Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1953	484	8.66	1.34	11.60	11.4
1954	503	8.89	1.36	12.09	11.3
1955	468	8.15	1.36	11.08	11.7
1956	496	8.44	1.48	12.49	11.7
1957	517	8.69	1.49	12.95	11.5
1958	554	9.13	1.49	13.60	11.7
1959	517	8.36	1.49	12.46	11.6
1960	545	8.64	1.49	12.87	11.5
1961	591	8.85	1.56	13.81	12.0
1962	570	8.37	1.56	13.06	11.9

**REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES
OF DEATH DURING 1962**

Cause No.			Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.....	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	.....	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	.....	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	.....	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.....	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	.....	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	—	—	—
8.	Measles	.....	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	.....	—	1	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	.....	11	2	13
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	.....	24	2	26
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	.....	—	8	8
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	.....	—	6	6
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	.....	25	17	42
15.	Leukemia, Aleukemia	.....	1	2	3
16.	Diabetes	.....	5	5	10
17.	Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	.....	51	32	83
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	.....	68	22	90
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	.....	3	11	14
20.	Other Heart Disease	.....	29	34	63
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	.....	16	19	35
22.	Influenza	.....	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	.....	12	12	24
24.	Bronchitis	.....	20	6	26
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	.....	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.....	3	2	5
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	.....	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	.....	2	4	6
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	.....	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	.....	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	.....	8	2	10
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	.....	30	30	60
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	.....	10	1	11
34.	All Other Accidents	.....	12	3	15
35.	Suicide	.....	5	1	6
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	.....	—	—	—
			343	227	570

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH
BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS

Cause No.	95 and over												TOTAL											
	55—64	65—74	75—84	85—94	M. F.																			
0—4					1	1							1	1										
5—14																								
15—24																								
25—34																								
35—44																								
45—54																								
55—64																								
65—74																								
75—84																								
85—94																								
95 and over																								
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1										
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1										
10	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	5	—	2	—	11										
11	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	11	—	5	2	1	24										
12	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	8										
13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6										
14	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	9	5	8	6	5	2	25										
15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1										
16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	1	1	5										
17	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7	1	24	13	15	12										
18	—	—	—	3	—	14	2	20	5	17	7	12	7	2										
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	1	3	—										
20	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	3	3	8	4	11	17										
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	9	9	2	6										
22	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2										
23	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	6	4	1										
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	3	6	2	—	1										
25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2										
26	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3										
27	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1										
28	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	2										
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2										
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
31	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8										
32	11	11	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	5	4	2	2	30										
33	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	10										
34	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	12										
35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	5										
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1										
	25	17	3	2	3	1	5	2	11	6	41	22	74	30	91	53	77	62	12	32	1	—	343	227

INFANT DEATHS

During the year thirty-seven babies died. Twenty-two were boys and fifteen were girls. This gives an infant mortality rate of 25.61 which is in conformity with the usual figure for the town but is about four points higher than the rate for the whole of the country. The actual number of thirty-seven is only one less than the number for last year which was the highest for a number of years but the rate has dropped appreciably because of the larger number of babies born during the year.

Twenty-nine of these babies died in hospital and eight died at home.

Eighteen babies failed to live for twenty-four hours, twelve of these were males and six were females. Five more males and three more females died during the next six days, and the totals of babies dying in the first week were therefore, seventeen males and nine females, giving a total of twenty-six deaths. Nine of these deaths were due to prematurity, seven were due to congenital defects, four were due to birth trauma, four to atelectasis and two to asphyxia neonatorum.

During the next three weeks two more babies died, one each from broncho pneumonia and septicaemia, bringing the total up to twenty-eight in the neo-natal period.

During the next eleven months, nine more babies died, four were boys and five were girls.

Five of these deaths were due to pneumonia or other infections and the other four were due one each to congenital defects, coeliac disease, inhalation of vomit and misadventure.

This year the number of babies dying at the various ages has been high and the neo-natal and infant mortality rates are also higher than those of the country in general. There was a fall in the number of still births and this has caused a drop in the peri-natal mortality rate but this still remains higher than that of the rest of the country.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of babies under one year old who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year thirty-seven infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 25.61.

Number of infants dying in hospital 29

(War Memorial 1, Maternity Home 24, Isolation Hospital 1, St. George's Hospital, Lincoln 1, St. John's Hospital, Lincoln 1, City General Hospital, Sheffield 1).

Number of infants dying at home 8

Year	Scunthorpe		England and Wales
	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1953	23	21.69	26.8
1954	28	22.10	25.4
1955	33	33.09	24.9
1956	29	26.53	23.7
1957	28	24.26	23.1
1958	30	25.77	22.6
1959	32	25.89	22.2
1960	28	21.74	21.9
1961	38	28.13	21.6
1962	37	25.61	21.6

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-natal Mortality Rate is the number of babies under four weeks of age who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year twenty-eight babies in this age group died, twenty-six in the first seven days of life. Nine of these deaths were due to Prematurity.

Year	Scunthorpe		England and Wales
	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1953	11	10.38	17.7
1954	12	11.51	17.7
1955	22	22.06	17.3
1956	22	20.12	16.8
1957	18	15.59	16.5
1958	22	18.90	16.2
1959	32	16.18	15.8
1960	28	12.42	15.6
1961	25	16.28	15.5
1962	28	19.38	15.1

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of babies who die in the first week of life added to the number of still-born babies, related to the total number of live and still-births.

Thirty-four still-births were registered during the year, and when these are added to the twenty-six deaths which occurred in babies less than a week old, the total perinatal deaths amount to sixty. This gives a perinatal mortality rate for Scunthorpe of 40.5.

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Year	England and Wales	Scunthorpe	Still Births	Total Perinatal Deaths	Under 1 week
1953	37.0	24.5	20	26	6
1954	38.1	33.5	27	35	8
1955	37.6	35.1	30	49	19
1956	36.8	43.9	30	48	18
1957	36.2	46.7	37	54	17
1958	35.1	36.2	24	43	19
1959	34.2	38.7	29	49	20
1960	32.9	38.5	35	51	16
1961	32.2	46.6	43	65	22
1962	30.8	40.5	34	60	26

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1962

Cause of death	Sex	Age	Place of Death	Coroner		
				Own home	Mat. Hospital	Coroner
Prematurity	M. 6 — F. 2 1	6 3	— — — — — — — —	6 3	5 3 — —	1 — — —
Birth Trauma (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	M. — 1 F. 3 —	1 3	— — — — — — — —	1 3	1 2 1 —	— — — 1
Atelectasis	M. 1 2 F. — 1	3 1	— — — — — — — —	3 1	2 1 — —	1 — — —
Congenital Defects	M. 5 — F. 1 1	5 2	— 1 — — — — — —	6 2	5 2 — —	1 — — —
Asphyxia Neonatorum	M. — 2	2	— — — —	2	2 — — —	— — — —
Pneumonia :						
Broncho Pneumonia	M. — — F. — —	— 1	— 1 — — — — 1 —	3 2	— 1 2 1 1	3 1
Other Respiratory Infections	F. — —	—	— 1 — —	1	— — 1 —	1
Septicæmia	F. — —	—	— 1 — —	1	1 — — —	— — — —
Misadventure	M. — —	—	— 1 — —	1	— — 1 —	— — — —
Inhalation of Vomit	F. — —	—	— 1 — —	1	— 1 — —	1
Coeliac Disease	F. — —	—	— — 1 —	1	— 1 — —	— — — —
	Males	12 5	17 1	18 1 2 — 1	22 15 1 6	5
	Females	6 3	9 1	10 1 2 1 1	15 9 4 2	3
	Total	18 8	26 2	28 2 4 1 2	37 24 5 8	8

STILLBIRTHS

Causes of Stillbirths	Males	Females
Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	6	4
Difficulties in Labour	—	2
Placental and cord conditions	3	—
Birth Injury	1	—
Congenital Malformation of Fœtus	6	4
Diseases of Fœtus, and Ill-defined Causes	4	2
No information	2	—
TOTAL	22	12

CANCER

This year ninety-five persons died from the various forms of cancer, sixty were males and thirty-five were females. This is not the highest number to have occurred in a year but it shows little improvement over the last few years.

The ratio of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes is showing a slight decrease and over the last few years has dropped from one in five to one in six. This improvement does not extend to cancer of the lung which once again shows the second highest total ever with twenty-four male and two female deaths giving a total of twenty-six. The highest ever total was thirty-one in 1960.

This year no children or young persons died of cancer. The youngest person was a woman of 32 who died of cancer of the breast. A total of eight deaths were due to this particular cancer and this is unfortunate because this cancer is more easily recognisable in the early and treatable stages than most of the other forms of the disease and it is probable that there is still some hesitation to consult a doctor by women who know that there is a recent change in one or other of their breasts and who, therefore, postpone matters until it is too late. This delay could probably be reduced by improved health education and by general practitioners becoming more disease prevention conscious. Six women died of cancer of the cervix and this also is a disease in which symptoms appear early, where early treatment is successful, and once again where women hesitate to consult the doctor until it is too late. The Family Planning Clinic is at present giving a valuable service in the town by arranging for the cervical smear test—which is the best method of diagnosing this cancer at its earliest stage.

Cancer of the cervix of the uterus is a very rare thing in countries where circumcision is a routine procedure and in other parts of the world is closely related to the standard of personal cleanliness among men. Most people now wash their hands, face, teeth and feet frequently as a routine and if men and especially married men extended this habit to another part of their body cervical cancer might well disappear in this country.

CANCER

Year	Total	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	85	92	87	70	100	107	96	101	102	95
1953	15	4	20	1	7	11	15	6	6	3	4	5	44	96		
1954	15	9	13	2	7	11	15	2	2	3	4	5	69	107		
1955	19	4	10	1	7	10	15	5	5	4	4	50	100			
1956	20	1	10	2	7	11	15	3	3	6	6	36	70			
1957	24	7	15	2	7	11	11	2	2	4	4	48	87			
1958	23	2	11	1	7	10	14	5	5	2	2	44	92			
1959	22	11	14	4	7	10	15	5	5	6	6	60	102			
1960	31	7	9	4	7	10	11	6	6	6	6	48	101			
1961	25	4	10	8	8	13	13	3	3	6	6	42	95			
1962	26	8	13													

CANCER, 1962

Year	Number of deaths from Cancer	Population of Scunthorpe	Cancer fatality rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths from all causes	Percentage of deaths due to Cancer
1953	85	55,850	1.52	484	17.56
1954	92	56,520	1.63	503	18.28
1955	87	57,440	1.51	468	18.57
1956	70	58,760	1.19	496	14.11
1957	100	59,490	1.68	517	19.31
1958	107	60,700	1.76	554	19.31
1959	96	61,840	1.55	517	18.57
1960	101	63,090	1.60	545	18.53
1961	102	66,790	1.52	591	17.26
1962	95	68,130	1.39	570	16.67

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1962

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		Total	
			Breast		Uterus		F.		M.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	—	—	—	—	—
0—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
35—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
45—	3	2	6	—	3	4	1	1	10	10
55—	1	—	11	—	1	1	9	5	21	7
65—	5	—	5	2	—	1	8	6	18	9
75—	2	—	1	—	3	—	5	2	8	5
TOTAL	11	2	24	2	8	6	25	17	60	35

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

Excluding tuberculosis, there were 447 cases of notifiable infectious disease notified during the year, a decrease of 844 on the 1,391 notifications in 1961. This is mainly because this was not a Measles year. Of the 271 notifications for this disease, however, over 90% occurred in the last two months of the year, which hints that 1963 is likely to maintain the usual two-yearly swing.

There were 134 notifications of Dysentery, an increase of seventy-eight on the fifty-six cases in 1961. The cases were widely spread throughout the town, affected all ages, and were fairly evenly spread out over the year. This disease is endemic in Scunthorpe and the most careful attention to details of hygiene is the only way of promoting a gradual reduction in its incidence and preventing a flare-up to epidemic proportions. The sole causative organism discovered was the bacillus sonnei.

The notifications of Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Erysipelas showed a satisfactory fall. Encephalitis, Meningitis and Puerperal Pyrexia continued at a very low level of incidence. Poliomyelitis joined Diphtheria in that group of diseases which are conspicuous by their absence.

The position with regard to Food Poisoning requires a word of clarification. There were six notifications of this disease which were confirmed bacteriologically, and six cases notified under other headings were found to be cases of Food Poisoning. In addition, ten extra cases were discovered during the investigations into the notified cases. Of this total of twenty-two, *Salmonella Typhimurium* was the infective organism in sixteen cases, *Staphylococcus Aureus* in two, and other organisms of the *Salmonella* group in another three. In one case the infecting organism could not be identified.

1962 was marked by a number of cases of communicable disease being imported into the United Kingdom from abroad, notably cases of smallpox from Pakistan and cases of typhoid from Tenerife.

All "contacts" of such primary cases, e.g. all their fellow passengers by air in the case of smallpox, are supervised by the Health Authorities of this country for the term of the incubation period of the disease, to ensure that they in turn do not become infective cases.

It fell to Scunthorpe Health and Welfare Department to supervise five "contacts" who travelled to Scunthorpe, three smallpox contacts in January and two smallpox contacts in August. All these cases turned out to be free from infection.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEATHS

Excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia only one death was recorded by the Registrar General as being due to infective diseases, and this is given in Cause 9, "Other Infective or Parasitic Disease."

This death related to a baby girl of fifteen months who died in Hospital and was certified as having died of Acute Meningo-encephalitis. No notification of this disease was received, and the case was picked up only as a posthumous notification from the death returns.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Corrected) 1953-1962

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		
Scarlet Fever	114	76	29	34	65	90	116	33	15	7
Diphtheria	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	268	295	96	84	105	120	12	39	53	15
Measles	428	109	1337	908	437	1322	267	285	1234	271
Pneumonia	39	41	25	32	65	16	11	6	20	9
Poliomyelitis—												
Paralytic	2	1	7	—	5	1	—	—	1	—
Non-Paralytic	4	6	2	1	3	—	1	—	1	—
Encephalitis	1	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	25	216	370	135	78	72	138	57	56	134
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1
Erysipelas	8	4	3	7	2	3	1	6	2	1
Food Poisoning	4	14	15	1	6	1	1	10	5	6
Meningococcal Infection	3	7	2	6	3	3	1	2	1	1
Encephalitis (Post Infectious Mumps)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	39	36	21	32	26	19	18	14	21
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	4	4	7	2	6	3	1	2	2

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962 (corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total	
Measles	6	33	31	23	26	150	1	1	—	271
Dysentery	15	18	13	14	8	14	3	2	21	11
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	134
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	15
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	9
Food Poisoning	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	24	54	45	39	37	172	9	4	27	14	18	4	447	

MONTHLY INCIDENCE FOR ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Pneumonia	6	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	1	19
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	8
Whooping Cough	6	6	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	32
Measles	2	1	—	6	4	1	2	1	—	2	109	180	300
Dysentery	13	7	6	14	13	12	4	7	7	7	24	28	142
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	1	4	2	6	1	4	2	1	3	—	25
Chicken Pox	11	3	16	15	17	47	31	—	1	12	13	—	166
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	4	—	—	5
Food Poisoning	4	1	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	2	—	—	22
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pink Eye	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	55
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	13
Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Observations	—	—	9	6	8	2	13	8	7	—	14	10	31
	56	68	40	48	74	96	91	13	34	42	190	234	986

PNEUMONIA

This year there were twenty-four deaths from pneumonia, and this is a higher number than usual.

The notifiable form of this disease is acute primary pneumonia, and there were four deaths from this cause, three males and one female.

All the other deaths were attributed to the non-notifiable broncho-pneumonia which is not uncommonly only an acute flare-up of a chronic bronchitis especially in older people.

Deaths due to Pneumonia

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Males	10	11	10	10	8	9	13	12	6	12
Females	10	5	6	9	8	6	5	6	7	12
	20	16	16	19	16	15	18	18	13	24

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2	3	4	2	11

(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
3	7	1	—	11

(c) Symptomless Excretors

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

(d) Fatal Cases

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. Particulars of Outbreaks

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	4	—	6	10	16
Agent Not Identified	—	—	—	—	—

3. Single Cases

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	5	—	5
Agent Not Identified	1	—	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Scunthorpe is one of the towns selected by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to take part in the National Survey and in consequence has four stations from which daily measurements are taken.

The four stations were chosen by the department as typical of different types of areas and are as follows:

Health Department, High Street East.	Industrial
Britannia Corner, Doncaster Road.	Commercial
Parks Department, Henderson Avenue.	Medium Density Housing
Riddings Estate.	Modern Council Estate (Smoke Control Area)

The results of the readings are given in the tables and in the four graphs.

At the request of some other committees of the Borough monthly deposit gauges were set up on three sites of proposed new development to assess the amount of pollution present and the figures for the last six months of the year are given in the tables.

MONTHLY DEPOSIT GAUGES

1962	Total Solids Deposited Tons per Sq. Mile			Lead Peroxide Mg of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cm.		
	Sewage Works	Ferry Road	Holme Lane	Sewage Works	Ferry Road	Holme Lane
July	—	18.86	15.51	—	0.57	0.60
August	16.51	14.90	—*	0.99	0.96	0.66
September	18.78	13.78	14.74	1.14	1.76	0.81
October	12.64	13.65	11.74	1.15	1.20	1.43
November	21.64	11.74	17.11	1.53	1.43	1.08
December	12.54	17.11	12.34	2.89	1.83	1.50

* Recorder out of commission.

DAILY WIND DIRECTIONS

	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
July	5	8	—	3	1	7	—	7
August	2	2	1	1	2	13	5	5
September	5	—	—	1	9	8	5	2
October	—	7	—	2	2	10	2	8
November	6	6	—	3	4	6	1	4
December	3	3	—	1	10	3	5	6

**MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDERS FOR 1962**

Health Department, High Street East

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Parts per Million			Micrograms/cu. metre		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	491	109	191	860	84	268
February	291	100	181	496	72	203
March	465	95	192	560	76	186
April	184	54	99	224	52	113
May	233	54	131	380	28	90
June	240	61	109	136	16	59
July	236	57	103	200	32	80
August	172	60	107	148	40	75
September	283	82	118	260	28	93
October	452	56	141	428	84	168
November	411	66	153	736	60	248
December	510	102	193	688	56	205

Britannia Corner

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Parts per Million			Micrograms/cu. metre		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	573	174	294	804	112	369
February	415	118	245	704	30	214
March	492	78	230	408	176	260
April	234	60	150	256	128	185
May	253	99	170	208	56	121
June	287	85	131	112	8	52
July	277	68	117	124	28	70
August	200	82	132	140	38	81
September	255	86	121	228	48	123
October	419	111	180	564	64	227
November	438	111	228	736	124	336
December	660	106	219	764	171	293

Riddings, Willoughby Road

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Parts per Million			Micrograms/cu. metre		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	189	22	82	528	16	158
February	179	27	63	260	12	76
March	217	32	80	440	0	71
April	113	33	65	112	16	63
May	103	35	108	68	8	26
June	80	22	52	40	0	19
July	67	22	43	90	0	20
August	56	34	46	48	4	22
September	71	20	44	94	16	48
October	186	33	66	240	8	82
November	169	13	77	344	0	98
December	347	45	115	300	28	90

Parks Department, Henderson Avenue

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Parts per Million			Micrograms/cu. metre		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	591	82	230	628	44	276
February	452	89	196	520	44	114
March	461	66	203	576	52	188
April	226	66	104	220	56	133
May	167	89	119	160	40	96
June	178	69	99	88	0	50
July	187	39	83	100	16	55
August	187	65	97	132	40	65
September	219	74	98	204	36	114
October	267	83	135	512	68	217
November	230	19	91	696	108	297
December	465	49	107	768	96	243

Smoke Control Areas

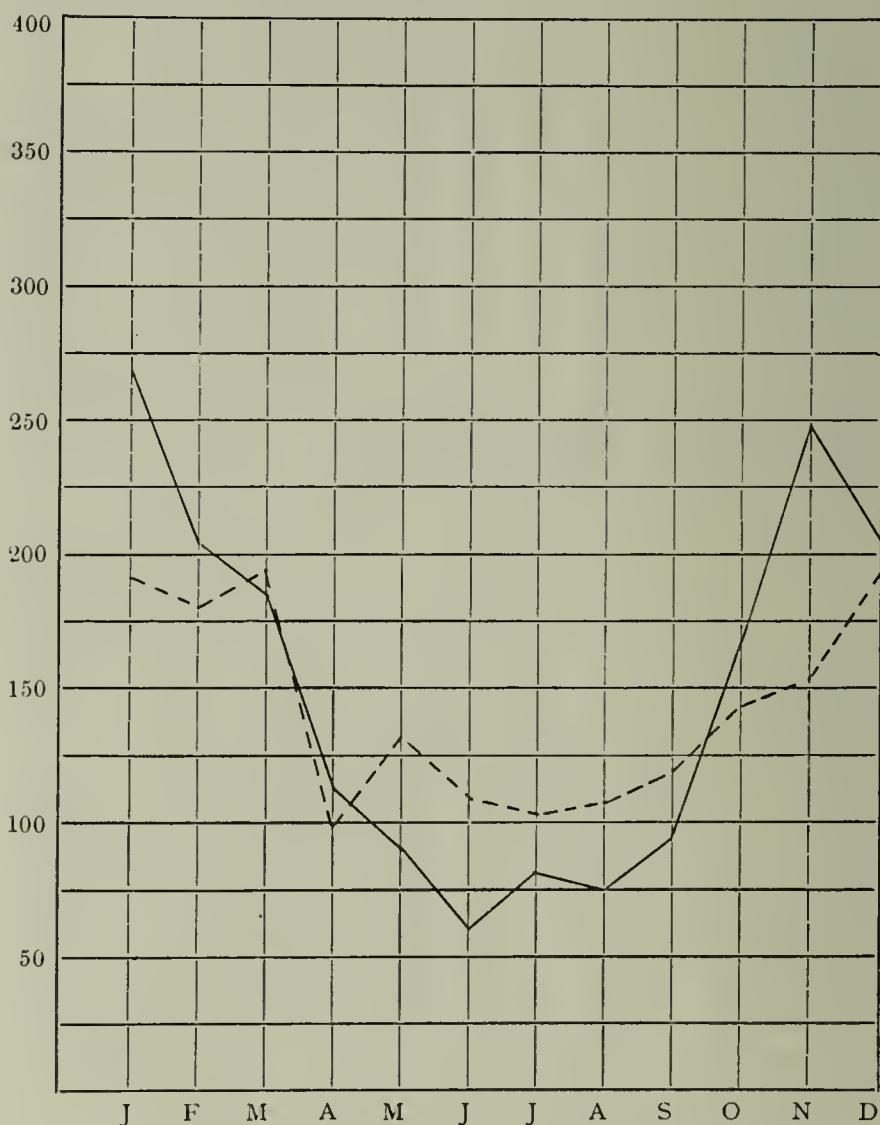
Work in connection with the plan to extend smoke control areas to as much of the town as possible continued and Area No. 2 came into operation during the year. Area No. 2 contained 688 houses and of these 387 required grants. 544 individual appliances required conversion and the result was that 180 were replaced by gas, 126 by electricity and the remaining 238 remained on solid fuel. A large part of Area No. 2 is zoned for building of houses in the near future.

Work on proposed Area No. 3 has already been started.

SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1962

Health

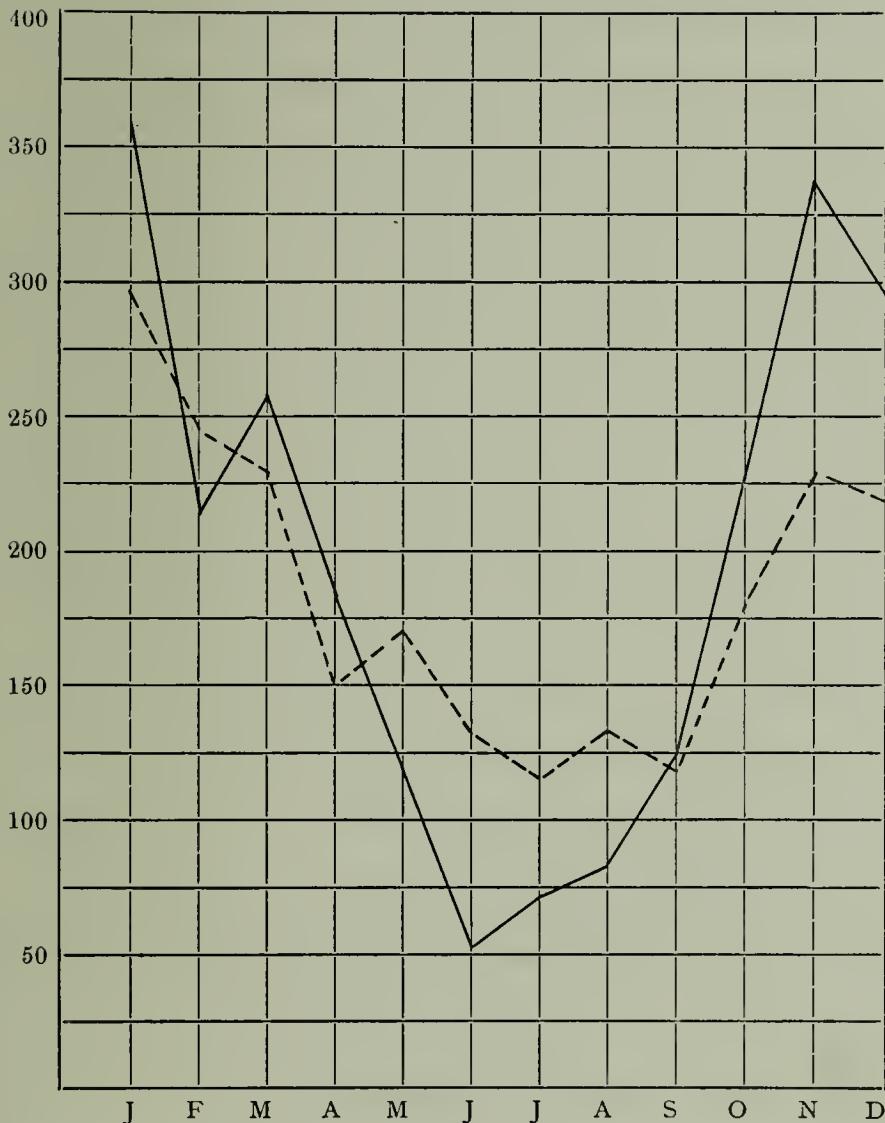
— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



SMOKE and SO₂, Monthly Averages 1962

Britannia

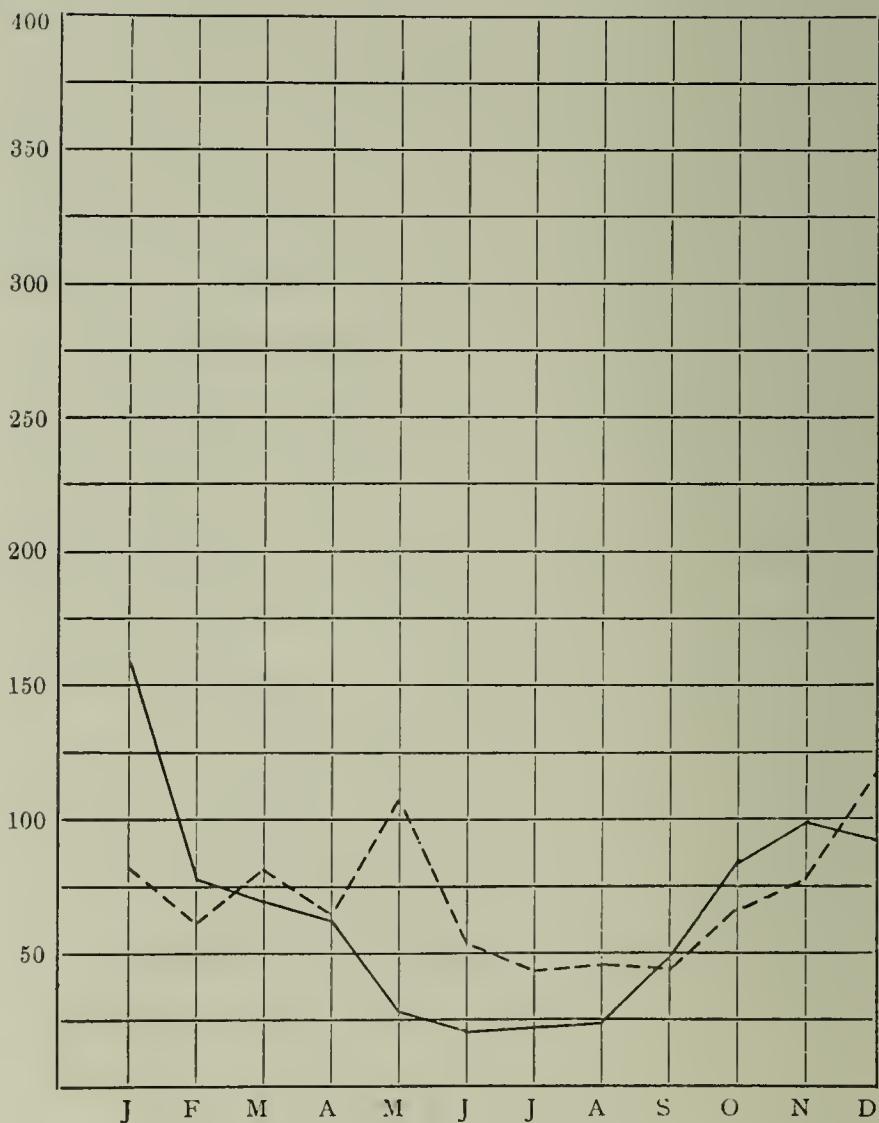
— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1962

Riddings

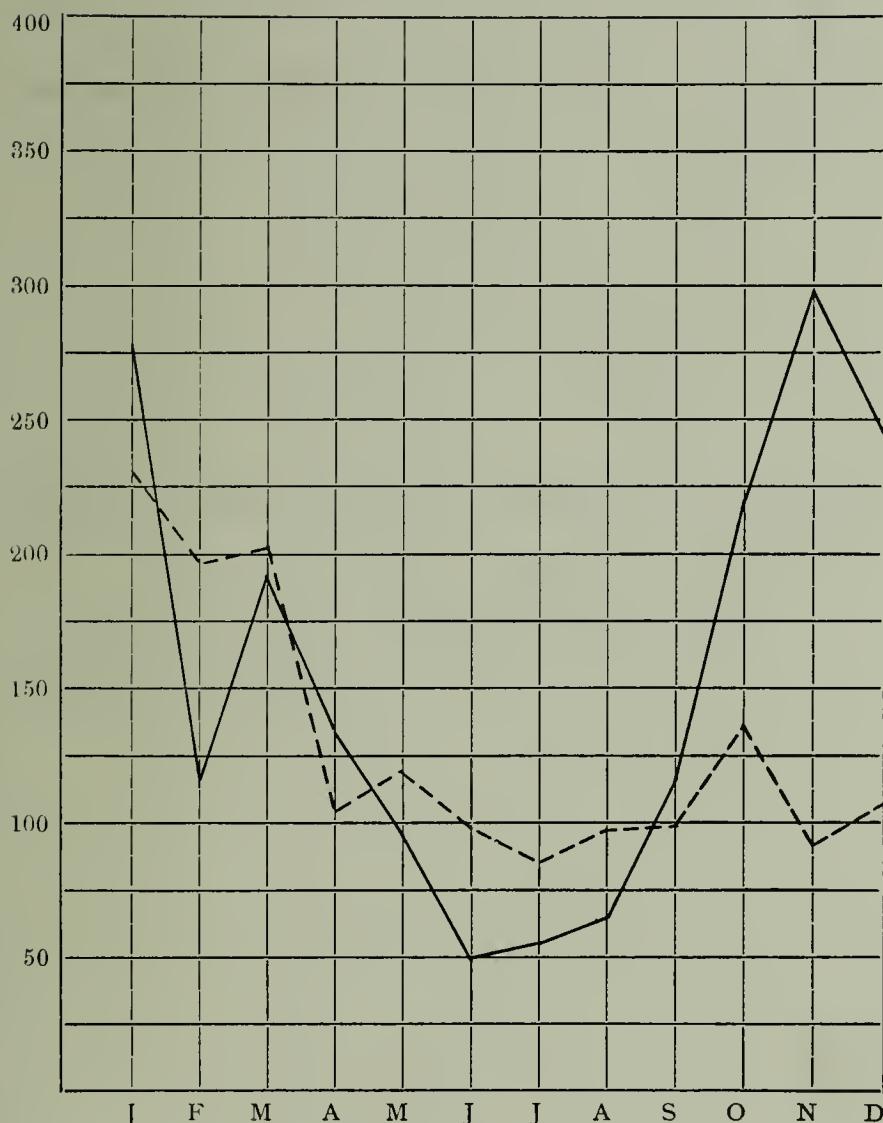
— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1962

Parks

— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



WATER SUPPLY

Thirty-eight samples of water were taken from various parts of the town and sent for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

Eleven samples of water were chemically examined with satisfactory results.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer:—

**(a) Consumption in North Lindsey Water Board area, year ended
31.12.62**

Domestic	1,298,917,000 gallons
Metered	433,000,000 gallons
Total	1,731,917,000 gallons

Estimated population 30th June, 1962 = 115,585

Consumption per head per day—

Domestic	30.79 gallons
Metered	10.26 gallons
Total	41.05 gallons

**(b) Estimated Consumption in Scunthorpe Borough, year ended
31.12.62**

Estimated population 30th June, 1962 = 68,095

Estimated total consumption 1,020,175,000 gallons

Average daily consumption 2,795,000 gallons

..... = 41.05 gallons/head/day

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES

31st Jan. 28th Feb. 26th Mar. 10th Apr. 10th Apr. 28th May 28th June 1st Aug. 12th Sept. 1st Nov. 11th Dec.

Physical Characters

Chemical Examination

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	508.0	534.0	564.0	410.0	544.0	550.0	428.0	434.0	680.0	534.0	420.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	58.0	58.0	58.0	33.0	58.0	62.0	27.0	32.0	50.0	61.0	30.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	95.6	95.6	95.6	54.4	95.6	102.2	44.5	52.8	82.4	100.6	49.5
Nitrites	none	none	none	faint trace	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	none	0.13	0.25	5.5	0.25	0.46	4.48	3.99	2.25	0.29	6.0
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Total Hardness	98.0	87.0	103.0	103.0	94.0	96.0	209.0	87.0	528.0	87.0	85.0
Temporary Hardness	91.0	79.0	82.0	103.0	84.0	80.0	87.0	87.0	278.0	78.0	85.0
Permanent Hardness	7.0	8.0	21.0	none	10.0	16.0	122.0	none	250.0	9.0	none
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.45	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.32	0.48	0.19	0.24	0.47	0.28	0.24
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.016	0.016	0.012	0.022	0.006	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.014	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.016	0.048	0.040	0.024
Free Chlorine	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Sodium Bicarbonate	none	none	none	178.0	none	none	none	213.3	none	none	208.3
pH value	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.3	7.4

Bacteriological Examination

B. Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subcultures showed					B. Coli Type 1 absent							

MILK

There are two dairies in the town which produce and supply the bulk of the milk sold.

Milk vending machines have now been fixed in the town in public places and a number in some of the industrial concerns. The milk sold is raw tuberculin tested milk in cartons and is produced in the rural area.

Regular sampling of all milks takes place. The main sampling is bacteriological but at one dairy where the milk comes in churns, biological and chemical samplings are carried out. The chemical sampling is mainly by the Gerber method, and the checking is done in the laboratory attached to the Public Health Department. Formal follow-up samples are taken if the Gerber results are consistently low.

The following licences are in force:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	2
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	2
Dealer's supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	163
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	6

(a) Bacteriological Examination

The following are the results from the 452 samples of milk taken during the year:—

Designation	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	95	—	95
T.T. (Pasteurised)	97	—	97
Sterilised	96	—	96
Tuberculin Tested	146	18	164
	434	18	452

(b) Biological Examination

The following are the results from thirty-seven samples of milk taken during the year:—

	Satisfactory	Brucella	T.B.	Total
Ungraded	5	1	—	6
Tuberculin Tested	26	5	—	31
	31	6	—	37

(c) Gerber Samples

Number examined .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Number deficient in fat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number deficient in solids-not-fat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
All deficient samples were followed up, with satisfactory results.					

ICE CREAM

(a) Bacteriological Examination

Twenty samples of ice cream were examined. Thirteen were Grade 1, four were Grade 2, two were Grade 3 and one was Grade 4.

(b) Chemical Examination

Ten samples were examined and all proved to be well above the required standard.

FOOD PREMISES

There are forty-two premises registered for the preparation of meat (40) and fish (2) products.

Three premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and 216 premises registered for the sale only of ice cream. The different makes of ice cream sold in the town are frequently sampled.

All premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are regularly visited by the Public Health Inspectors who also check on the many mobile food shops touring the various estates of the town.

2,110 visits to the food premises were recorded and the following were the only contraventions recorded and abated.

2 Butchers' Shops	.....	1—Renewed defective wash basin
		1—Renewed defective W.C. seat
4 Bakehouses	.....	1—Washbowl with hot and cold water provided
		1—Wall redecorated
		1—Ceiling redecorated
		1—Accumulation of refuse removed
1 Dairy	.....	Redecorated

FOOD SAMPLING

162 samples of food and drugs (160 informal: 2 formal) were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details are as follows:

Item		Formal	Informal	Total
Almond Paste	.....	—	2	2
Beef Suet	.....	1	4	5
Brawn	.....	—	3	3
Butter	.....	—	3	3
Butter Sweets	.....	—	3	3
Cascara Tablets	.....	—	5	5
Cheddar Cheese	.....	—	3	3
Cochineal	.....	—	3	3
Cod Liver Oil	.....	—	5	5
Currants	.....	—	6	6
Dried Fruit Mix	.....	—	2	2
Epsom Salts	.....	—	5	5
Evaporated Milk	.....	—	4	4
Fish Cake	.....	—	3	3
Fish Paste	.....	—	4	4

Item		Formal	Informal	Total
Full Cream Evaporated Milk	....	—	2	2
Ground Ginger	....	—	3	3
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	....	—	3	3
Haslet	....	—	3	3
Ice Cream	....	—	10	10
Jam: Gooseberry	....	—	1	1
Plum	....	—	1	1
Raspberry	....	—	2	2
Victoria Plum	....	—	1	1
Jelly	....	—	8	8
Lard	....	—	3	3
Malt Vinegar	....	—	3	3
Margarine	....	—	3	3
Marzipan	....	—	1	1
Meat Paste	....	—	1	1
Potato Crisps	....	—	6	6
Potted Meat	....	—	3	3
Potted Salmon	....	—	1	1
Processed Peas	....	—	4	4
Raisins	....	—	3	3
Raisins—Stoned	....	—	1	1
Saccharine Tablets	....	—	5	5
Salmon Spread	....	—	2	2
Sauce—Chutney	....	—	1	1
Beetop	....	—	1	1
Fruit	....	—	1	1
Sausages—Pork	....	—	4	4
Self-Raising Flour	....	—	3	3
Soup—Celery	....	—	1	1
Chicken Noodle	....	—	1	1
Kidney Flavour	....	—	1	1
Mushroom	....	—	1	1
Ox Tail	....	—	1	1
Tomato	....	—	2	2
Steak Pie	....	—	1	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	....	1	7	8
Sultanas	....	—	4	4
Tea	....	—	3	3
Tincture of Iodine	....	—	3	3
		2	160	162

The following table shows the results of the unsatisfactory samples:—

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample	Formal/ Informal	Report	Action taken
3278	Beef Suet	Informal	Sample contained 75.3% beef fat. It was 9.2% deficient in beef fat	Formal sample taken. Satisfactory
3323	Steak and Kidney Pie	Informal	Contained 1.9% fat, 15.4% fat free meat, total meat 17.3%. Free from preservatives. Deficient in meat 13.6%	Formal sample taken
3355	Steak and Kidney Pie	Formal	The sample contained —fat 2.3%, fat free meat 14.9%, total meat 17.2%. Preservatives absent. The sample was thus deficient in meat to the extent of 14%	Warning letter sent

Other Foods

The number of shops requiring the visit of the Public Health Inspector to inspect and issue condemnation certificates in respect of unsound tinned goods, etc. is decreasing, and in the main visits are now being paid to one or two multiple shops and the food warehouses. The amount of food condemned was two tons. 127 visits were made to inspect unsound food.

MEAT INSPECTION

There was an increase of animals slaughtered during the year, mainly pigs (19,527 as against 16,840 in 1961).

The amount of meat condemned continued to decrease (40,703 lbs. as against 43,684 lbs. in 1961).

The amount condemned for tuberculosis dropped by 1,338 lbs. but the figures for cysticercus bovis increased from 371 lbs. to 638 lbs. The number of animals affected with tuberculosis in some form or another was decreased in the case of cattle from seventy-six to fifty, but increased regarding pigs from 391 to 441.

Cysticercus bovis was found in forty-eight cattle as against twenty-six in 1961.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, 1962

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during 1962.

Month	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Private Pigs
January	462	—	5	380	1,027	699
February	432	—	5	327	1,034	615
March	445	—	4	243	1,149	621
April	473	—	3	185	1,103	552
May	565	2	4	319	1,131	558
June	428	—	6	657	737	468
July	509	2	—	1,420	1,071	504
August	256	—	—	1,275	718	550
September	232	3	—	1,013	763	494
October	522	—	—	1,449	1,289	678
November	449	2	1	1,132	1,129	695
December	411	3	—	553	1,333	609
	5,184	12	28	8,953	12,484	7,043

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1962

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,184	12	28	8,953	19,527
Number inspected	5,184	12	28	8,953	19,527
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	5	—	2	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,545	6	1	76	1,319
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....	29.8	50.0	3.6	0.8	6.7
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	50	—	—	—	441
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.0	—	—	—	2.3
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	48	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	48	—	—	—	—

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving weight in pounds and the disease or cause of unfitness.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	424	608	528	388	553	352	284	316	314	651	658	460	5536
Abscesses	442	1116	652	623	659	789	537	414	503	752	628	465	7580
Arthritis	24	38	58	26	24	10	3	4	111	17	41	6	362
Actinomycosis	36	90	60	60	150	60	38	14	120	30	—	90	748
Injury	121	194	547	172	103	173	—	70	90	287	822	211	2790
Cysticercus Bovis	80	4	68	133	43	39	109	48	21	29	4	60	638
Dropsey and Emaciation	—	20	1522	10	1166	—	118	—	—	17	—	—	2853
Erysipelas and Urticaria	—	40	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Fevered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Septicæmia	—	400	492	380	—	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	1628
Decomposition	71	18	95	8	230	70	469	158	272	709	—	286	2386
Moribund	—	224	—	29	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	77
Inflammation and Pneumonia	569	365	549	429	684	485	492	475	634	678	744	448	6552
Parasitical Infestation	598	554	315	359	577	522	557	793	696	1254	986	1009	8220
Other Conditions	113	24	78	19	58	81	75	55	26	60	121	20	730
	3102	3563	4881	2227	4299	2937	2800	2347	2787	4484	4004	3272	40703

HOUSING

New Houses

240 houses were built by the local authority and 162 by private builders.

Sub-Standard Houses

The following houses were demolished :

Compulsory Purchase Order:

2 and Rear 7 Church Street	30
24 and 26 Crosby Road	
1—25 Princess Street	
2—26 Princess Street	

Demolition Order:

42, 44 School Road 2

making a grand total of thirty-two houses.

The following houses were closed. The houses had been purchased by the Local Authority and the Medical Officer of Health issued Certificates of Unfitness :

16 Screeds.
9 Trafford Street.
17 and 21 Winterton Road.
5 High Street.
32 Park Street.
8, 10 and 12 Screeds.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

At the June meeting of the Health Committee, Circular No. 16/62 dated the 5th April, 1962, was read referring to Part II of the Housing Act, 1961, which gave the Local Authorities new and greatly strengthened powers to deal with houses in multiple occupation.

It was decided that a survey should be made and a report prepared in order to see the extent of such houses in Scunthorpe. Whilst every effort has been made to inspect all houses where this type of sub-letting occurs, it should be acknowledged that the coloured people move from house to house at frequent intervals. A survey commenced in June and at the end of September it was felt that enough information was available to enable this report to be presented.

116 Houses were inspected and recorded.

Ward Distribution

Ward	White	Coloured	Mixed	Total
Crosby	17	12	2	31
Frodingham	5	6	—	11
Town	35	24	1	60
West	6	8	—	14
Total	63	50	3	116

Nationalities

	Houses	Occupants			White
		M.	F.	Children	Wives
Pakistani	26	191	—	16	20
Somali	10	51	—	1	1
Jamaican	3	13	6	2	—
Arab	4	33	—	—	—
Indian	6	14	5	—	—
Chinese	1	5	—	—	—
Mixed (Pakistani, White)	3	30	—	4	16
White (English, Irish, etc.)	63	463	—	43	89
Total	116	800	11	66	126

Overcrowding

	Coloured	White	Mixed	Total
No. of houses overcrowded.....	6	24	1	31
No. of houses in which cer- tain rooms were over- crowded	16	72	1	89
No. of rooms overcrowded.....	51	142	2	195
No. of rooms with more than 2 occupants	57	100	2	159
No. of rooms with more than 3 occupants	11	39	1	51
No. of rooms with more than 4 occupants	1	5	—	6

Sanitary Facilities

	Coloured	White	Mixed	Total
No. of houses without hot water	19	5	—	24
No. of houses without inter- nal W.C.	40	29	—	69
No. of houses without bath- room	24	13	—	37

Most of the houses were found to be clean and well conducted.

There were twenty-four houses without hot water and these would appear to be suitable for inclusion under S.15 of the 1961 Act.

Most of the owners (especially the coloured) lived on the premises and the various rooms were occupied by "lodgers," who, because of their frugal means of living, only paid nominal rents when they first arrived from overseas. Some of the "white" houses had owner/occupiers but in a number of instances, the houses were taken over wholly by lodgers. These houses were amongst the ill managed groups.

RENT ACT

No Certificates of Disrepair were either issued or revoked.

HOSTELS

Three hostels remain open.

Brigg Road—accommodation for 128—very little used.

British Railways—accommodation for 40—in full use.

Redbourn Works—accommodation for 100—in partial use.

CARAVANS

The control of the municipal site passed to the Housing Committee. The waiting list remained at a steady fifty throughout the year.

A privately owned caravan site at Brathill capable of holding forty caravans was licensed and built. Constant survey was necessary to ensure compliance with all the terms of licence.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1939

The Health Committee appointed two local veterinary officers to carry out inspections under the Act.

Only one riding establishment was in operation and received a routine inspection.

PUBLIC BATHS

Forty-eight samples of bath water were sent for bacteriological examination and eleven for chemical analysis.

The Baths Superintendent has supplied the following information in respect of attendances at the municipal baths during the year 1962 (January to December):

(1) No. of swimmers .....	.....	98,041
(2) No. from swimming clubs .....	.....	15,519
(3) No. from schools .....	.....	42,159
(4) No. using slipper baths .....	.....	18,207

PADDLING POOL

Eight samples of water were taken from the Paddling Pool in Central Park and all proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There was no change in the number of public conveniences maintained by the Health Committee.

The total was fifteen (seven each for ladies and gentlemen and one for gentlemen only). Four are fully staffed and provide washing facilities.

The unstaffed conveniences continue to give rise to vandalism and continued surveillance has been essential. An attendant can clean a toilet at any period of the day and within a short time conditions can be so bad as to cause respectable visitors to bitterly complain about the insanitary conditions. The only solution would appear to be the employment of full time staff to man the conveniences. Besides the question of cost, the problem of closing conveniences late at night would arise. A closed convenience is of no use to unfortunate passers by, and experience has proved that if the toilet is closed, the surrounding area is used. The lesser of the two evils is to leave the toilets open all night.

The enlightened policy of making no charge for the use of the public conveniences has proved so successful that it has been continued and the income returns relate only to other optional services.

			1962		1961			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hosezene	.....	.....	128	5	9	118	18	7
Wash-ups	.....	.....	193	3	8	160	14	5
40% Weighing Machines	.....	.....	184	6	8	149	7	7
Total	.....	.....	£505	16	1	£429	0	7
			1962		1961			
No. of persons using Wash-up			12,659			10,221		
No. of persons using Weighing Machines			110,600			89,629		

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The collection of household refuse has been maintained on a weekly turn-round despite bad weather, and absenteeism due to sickness and other causes.

More of the large firms and hotels have been purchasing bulk containers and the service is maintained at twice per week.

Refuse Disposal

During the year a decision was reached that the future method of refuse disposal in the town would be pulverisation. Various firms were consulted and asked to submit schemes to our requirements. After deliberation, one firm was asked to co-operate in preparing evidence for submission to the Ministry. An informal inquiry with an Inspector from the Ministry took place and later in the year official approval was given for final plans and estimates to be submitted for loan sanction. Work was still proceeding at the end of the year.

The need for a refuse disposal plant was mentioned last year and all the time negotiations are taking place, the life of the tip is diminishing. Refuse is becoming bulkier, there is a great increase in the paper content of refuse. Plastics, rubber and polythene are becoming more prevalent and of course are practically indestructible if left in a tip.

The proposed refuse disposal plant will be a composite building with a double entrance. Vehicles will unload refuse into a reception hopper. This refuse will then be raised to first floor level by conveyor belt and elevator. Textiles and non-ferrous materials will be hand-picked and a magnetic separator will remove tins. These salvageable materials will be deposited on the ground floor for baling. The remaining refuse will be pulverised and dropped into waiting lorries, where it will be disposed of on land capable of receiving pulverised refuse. Salvage vehicles will deposit paper and cardboard opposite to the reception hopper and these will then be baled and sold.

Existing facilities are inadequate to deal with the present intake of cardboard and paper and it is expected that when the plant is in operation, the income from salvage will be greatly increased.

The following Table gives details of the amount of salvage collected and the value.

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	12	12	2	0	10,497	16	4
Rags	18	11	2	0	240	10	1
Bags	2	0	1	0	30	4	4
Carpets	2	12	1	0	9	2	10
Wood Wool	1	17	1	0	27	18	9
Tins	7	14	0	0	14	0	0
Aluminium and other metals	1	2	0	0	90	3	4
Mixed Scrap	14	13	0	0	85	11	0
	1260	12	1	0	£10,995	6	8

A weighbridge was installed at the Depot at the beginning of the year and it has been possible to give accurate weighings of refuse collected. The correct figure shows a considerable drop from that estimated, with the result that the present costing returns are showing figures for collection and disposal which are considerably higher than in previous years.

The amount of refuse collected was:

Tons	Loads	No. of Bins Emptied
14,275	12,414	1,229,982

Vehicles

The policy of replacing old side loading vehicles with modern rear loading compression vehicles will, in years to come, show a saving in maintenance, fuel and labour. During the year one large Pakamatic (S.D.) and one large Blenheim (Karrier) were added to the fleet.

The refuse of the town is cleared by:

- 2 Karrier side loaders: 1, 7 cu. yds.; 1, 10 cu. yds.
- 3 S.D. side loaders 7 cu. yds.
- 1 S.D. Fore and Aft 16—18 cu. yds.
- 2 Karrier Dual Tip 18 cu. yds.
(both with container attachments).
- 1 Blenheim (Karrier) 11—15 cu. yds.
- 1 Blenheim (Karrier) 22—30 cu. yds.
- 1 Pakamatic (S.D.) 50 cu. yds.

Salvage is collected by three large vans and the remaining vehicles consist of:

- 2, 5 cwt. Thames Vans for personnel.
- 1 Fiat Tractor
- 1 Bristol Bulldozer
- 1 Barford Dumper

All for use on the tip.

In addition to the vehicles in use, two old S.D. side loaders are kept for emergency use and one Karrier side loader is used by the mechanic as a relief for vehicles he requires for servicing.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1962/63

1. Operational Statistics

Area of the Borough .....	.....	.....	.....	7,895 acres
Population (mid-1962 estimate).....	.....	.....	.....	68,130
Total Refuse Collected .....	.....	.....	.....	15,685 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day .....	.....	.....	.....	13 cwts.
Number of premises .....	.....	.....	.....	22,500
Average haul to point of disposal .....	.....	.....	.....	2½ miles
Total refuse disposed of .....	.....	.....	.....	19,000 tons

2. Cost Statement

		Collection	Disposal	Total
		£	£	£
Revenue Account				
Gross expenditure .....	.....	49,385	19,688	69,073
Gross income .....	.....	560	10,477	11,037
Net cost .....	.....	<u>£48,825</u>	<u>£9,211</u>	<u>£58,036</u>
Unit Costs:		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton labour only .....	.....	29 6	12 10	42 4
Gross cost per ton transport only.....	.....	26 10	9 7	36 5
Net cost (all expendi- ture) per ton .....	.....	62 3	11 9	74 0

**RODENT CONTROL—PREVENTION OF DAMAGE
BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

Tabular Statement

Inspection and Treatments	Type of Infestation	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	Rats	18	275	79	372
	Mice	1	32	22	55
Number of properties inspected as a result of survey and found to be infested	Rats	2	26	—	28
	Mice	—	11	—	11
Number of other properties found to be infested when visited primarily for some other purpose	Rats	—	—	32	32
	Mice	—	—	8	8
Number of properties treated	Rats	20	301	111	432
	Mice	1	43	30	74
Total number of properties inspected		33	661	620	1314

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are two registered premises and no contraventions were recorded.

HOUSING, Etc.

Tabular Statement

Number of new houses erected during the year:

1. By local authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
2. By other local authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
3. By other bodies or persons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
4. Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year:

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,413

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	569
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

1. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:						
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:						
(i) by owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
(ii) by local authority in default of owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
2. Proceedings under the Housing Acts:						
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:						
(i) by owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
(ii) by local authority in default of owners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
3. Slum Clearance—Proceedings under the Housing Acts:						
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(d) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(e) Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(f) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*30

Housing Acts—Overcrowding:

(a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
(b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†31
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283

Housing Acts, 1949—59:

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:

(a) Standard Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
(b) Discretionary Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

Number of dwellings subject to grant:

(a) Standard Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
(b) Discretionary Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71

* C.P.O.'s in previous year.

† Houses in connection with survey for "Houses in Multiple Occupation."

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES

	Type		With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	11	1
Boot Repairers	7	—
Carpet Binding	—	1
Clothing Manufacturers	3	—
Cycle Repairs	3	—
Dairies	2	—
Dressmakers	2	6
Engineers	10	—
Firewood	1	—
Food Manufacturers	30	—
French Polishers	—	2
Gas Works	1	—
Iron and Steel and Subsidiary Companies.....			38	—
Joinery and Upholstery	23	1
Laundries and Dry Cleaners.....	6	1
Marine Stores	—	2
Plumbers and Glaziers	5	—
Printers	4	1
Photographers	—	1
Radio and Electrical Repairs	14	—
Stone Masons	2	1
Saddlery	—	1
Tinsmiths	1	—
Vehicle Repairs	61	—
Wagon Repairs	3	—
Watch Repairs	2	—
Wreaths	—	1
Miscellaneous	9	—
			<hr/> 238	<hr/> 19

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Complaints received .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Houses inspected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611
Informal Notices served .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
Formal Notices served .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Houses made fit after Informal Notice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569
Houses made fit after Formal Notice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Number of inspections made .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,413

**DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND
IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED**

			Informal Action	Formal Action	Total
Internal house repairs	.....	.....	57	9	66
External house repairs	.....	.....	43	6	49
New Sinks and Water Supply	.....	.....	65	3	68
Water Closets repaired	.....	.....	22	3	25
Dustbins renewed	.....	.....	495	1	496
Drains cleared by local authority	.....	.....	554	—	554
Drains cleared after notice to owner	.....	.....	16	—	16
Houses cleansed	.....	.....	5	—	5
Infestations of insects, etc. dealt with	.....	.....	42	—	42
Accumulations removed	.....	.....	11	—	11
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	16	—	16
			1,326	22	1,348

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in the Annual Report with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the Council:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	238	225	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	33	10	—	—
Total	290	255	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Reme-died	Referred			
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	1	—	
Overcrowding (S.2).....	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temper-ature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventila-tion (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Convenien-ces (S.7)						
a. Insufficient	3	3	—	3	—	
b. Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—	
c. Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not includ-ing offences relat-ing to Outwork).....	10	10	—	8	—	
Total	15	15	—	12	—	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Sections 133 and 134:

Section 133: Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2):

Making	Wearing Apparel	1
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Section 134: —

PERSONAL HEALTH
AND
WELFARE SECTION

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The services under Section 22 of the National Health Act, 1946, now the responsibility of Scunthorpe Borough Council, were provided from two centres in 1962, in Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe and Collum Lane, Ashby.

The following clinics were held at the two centres during the year.

1. At Parkinson Avenue

Type of Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total Attendance	Average Attendance
Ante-Natal (including taking of blood for exam.)	48	105	2
Mothercraft and Relaxation	48	759	16
Infant Welfare	100	6,732	67
Toddlers	35	94	2.7

2. At Collum Lane, Ashby

Type of Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total Attendance	Average Attendance
Mothercraft and Relaxation	30	257	8.5
Infant Welfare	134	8,982	67

At Ante-Natal Clinics mothers-to-be are examined individually by a doctor, are advised personally about their health during pregnancy, and have their blood sampled for routine investigation.

At Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics mothers-to-be are given general advice about their forthcoming confinement and are instructed, by specially trained health visitors, as to how, by confident co-operation with nature, this experience may be made one of happy self-fulfilment.

At Infant Welfare Clinics the progress of the babies is supervised and advice is available about their feeding and nurture. Welfare foods are issued on behalf of the Minister of Health and certain proprietary foods are available for sale at cost on the doctor's recommendation.

At Toddlers' Clinics these services are continued up to school age and in addition, vaccination and immunisation performed as necessary.

Proprietary foods to a total value of £2,753 19s. 4d. were sold at the two centres during 1962.

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

The following table gives details of the issues, excluding stock losses, of each commodity at the Clinics.

	National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin A & D Tablets	Orange Juice
Ashby	8,435	550	609	3,289
Parkinson Avenue	12,891	1,176	1,612	5,545
Total	21,326	1,176	1,612	8,834

Total receipts (cash and stamps), during the period 1st January 1962 to 31st December 1962 amounted to £3,249 5s. 2d.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The Borough Council took over the responsibility for this service but continued to work through the Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work which handled the service previously, as the County Council's agents, in a satisfactory manner.

Financial aid is given to girls in the Borough requiring this service and during 1962 such assistance was given in four cases to girls who ages were 15, 16, 18 and 21.

The usual period of stay in all these cases referred to the Borough Council is 14—16 weeks.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The above service, delegated to Scunthorpe Borough in 1960, continued through 1962 without major change. Two more domiciliary midwives were engaged during the year, bringing the total employed to nine.

These attended 496 patients at their home deliveries, at seventy-five of which a doctor was also present. The care of these mothers required 7,410 visits. 1,210 visits were needed by 186 mothers who, with their babies born in hospital, returned home before the tenth day.

5,596 ante-natal visits, ninety-two 'social' visits to see whether conditions were suitable for confinement at home, and 891 other visits, to an overall total of 15,199 visits, were made by the domiciliary midwives in 1962 in the course of providing this service.

PREMATURE BABY SERVICE

This service expanded during the year and there are now two midwives, specially trained in the care of premature babies, who take over the care of premature babies born at home.

A premature baby is defined as a live or stillborn baby of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less weight at birth. 109 live births were so notified during the year and of these eighty-eight occurred in Hospital. Seventeen still-births fell into this category and fourteen of these occurred in Hospital.

HEALTH VISITING

On 1st January, 1962, the five Health Visitors working full time in the Borough became Borough employees under the terms of the Delegation Scheme. In addition the County Medical Officer, Dr. Cormac, in recognition of the shortage of this class of officer permitted three of his staff, who had been working part-time in the Borough, to continue this arrangement.

The health visitors, each of whom has a part of the town as her own district, (a district which she soon gets to know and which soon gets to know her), play a vital role in the promotion of the health and welfare of the town, being one of the main avenues through which the particular needs of the public are made known to the Authority, and the services available made known to the public. The health visitor serves an important role as liaison officer in addition to the various services which she directly administers. She is there to give the advice needed, when it is needed, where it is needed, preferably before the recipient is made aware, by some misfortune, of the necessity of the advice. Her function is to put the principles of Health and Hygiene actively to work in the individual home, and co-ordinate, at the level of direct contact with the public, all the services of the Welfare State.

During 1962 the health visitors paid 16,092 visits in the course of carrying out their work. In 3,229 cases these were 'no access' visits, when no contact was made with either the person visited or with a responsible representative. An analysis of the other 12,863 visits shows the wide range of the duties of the health visitor, the breadth of her spectrum of service.

(a) Visits to expectant mothers	259
(b) Visits to children under one year	4,731
(c) Visits to children over one year and under two years	2,364
(d) Visits to children over two years and under five years	3,865
(e) Visits to T.B. Patients	2
(f) Visits to schools	846
(g) Visits to recent discharges from hospital	28
(h) Visits to old people	104
(i) Visits in connection with mental subnormality	201
(j) Visits in connection with mental illness	89
(k) Visits in connection with other illnesses	62
(l) Visits to problem families	261
(m) Visits in connection with the arranging of home helps	16
(n) Other visits not fitting into above categories	35
Total Visits	12,863

In addition the health visitors took part in 115 interviews with officers of other services.

The total case-load on the health visitors during 1962 was such that plans for deployment of some health visitors to work with groups of general practitioners in the borough had regrettfully to be postponed.

HOME NURSING

The average number of home nurses employed during the year was fourteen. In the course of the year they nursed 964 new cases, 507 of whom were medical and 457 surgical. No patients suffering from infectious diseases or tuberculosis required home nursing during the year.

The ages of the patients nursed were as follows: 349 were over 65, 483 between 5 and 65, and 132 under 5.

In caring for these patients the home nurses made 38,894 visits.

Bathing Service

A considerable amount of the Home Nurses' time was being taken up giving bathing and hairwashing services to infirm old people and it was thought that the service could be improved, and the trained nurses' time better used, by the appointment of Bathing Attendants. One such person was appointed and the service was an immediate success appreciated both by the old people who use it and by the Home Nurses who advise where necessary and appreciate the lightening of their task. Later two part-time attendants were found to be of more practical use than one person working full time.

These two part-time attendants paid 996 visits and usually gave a weekly bathing visit to their patients.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

In conjunction with the nursing service there is a loan of equipment service which provides various articles for use in the home.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following Prophylactic procedures were carried out in 1962.

Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Vaccination	535	105	130	426	716	1,912
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	133	908	1,041

This very gratifying increase in the number of vaccinations performed may not be unconnected with the fact that there was, during 1962, an outbreak of smallpox in the next county.

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children Immunised 0—5 years	Children Born
1962	..... 1,186	..... 1,437
1961	..... 1,089	..... 1,351
1960	..... 1,248	..... 1,288
1959	..... 523	..... 1,236
1958	..... 455	..... 1,288

	4,501	6,600

This gives a figure of 68.2% of children under five immunised.

The figure for 1961 was 63.89%.

Whooping Cough (injections by single or combined vaccines)

Under 1	.....	531
Aged 1	.....	551
Aged 2	.....	17
Aged 3	.....	15
Aged 4	.....	24
Aged 5—9	.....	142
Aged 10—14	.....	6
	.....	1,286

Primary Immunisation

Age Groups	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Diphtheria	—	14	24	—	38
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	1	—	3	—	4
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	530	590	52	—	1172
Tetanus	—	1	79	16	96
Diphtheria and Tetanus	—	14	44	—	58

Boosting Doses

Age Groups	1—4	5—14	Total
Diphtheria	—	462	462
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	—	111	111
Diphtheria and Tetanus	1	70	71

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations given during the year ended 31st December, 1962

Age Groups	Number of persons who have received				
	Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine		
	1 injection only	Second injection	1 dose	2 doses	Third dose
Children born in 1962	1	11	31	25	62
Children born in 1961	155	284	90	108	186
Children born in 1943—60	197	329	82	62	215
Young persons born in 1933—42	102	146	34	45	192
Others	142	186	45	50	374
Total	597	956	282	290	1,029

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations—contd.

Number of persons given third injections of Salk Vaccine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,173
Number of persons given fourth injections of Salk Vaccine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after:				2 Salk doses		1,333	
				3 Salk doses		547	

Number of record cards submitted by general practitioners during the year		
Primary Course		Reinforcing doses
Salk— 1st and 2nd injs.	Oral—3 doses	Salk and Oral
518	283	1,888

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1962 five of the persons on the tuberculosis register died, but only two of these deaths were registered as being caused by tuberculosis. Two patients were written off the register as cured, and six removed to other areas.

There were thirty-four additions to the register during the year. Eleven of these were transfers from other areas, but twenty-three were new cases, an increase of seven on the sixteen new cases in 1961.

The two deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis were a male and a female age forty and forty-one respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

Year	NEW CASES			CASES ON BOROUGH REGISTER			DEATHS		
	Pul- mon- ary	Non-Pul- mon- ary	Total	Pul- mon- ary	Non-Pul- mon- ary	Pul- mon- ary	Non-Pul- mon- ary	Total	
1953	37	7	44	258	48	6	—	6	
1954	39	4	43	260	53	9	2	11	
1955	36	4	40	297	43	6	—	6	
1956	21	7	28	293	43	5	2	7	
1957	32	2	34	312	56	2	—	2	
1958	26	6	32	333	62	3	1	4	
1959	19	3	22	326	65	3	—	3	
1960	18	1	19	337	57	2	—	2	
1961	14	2	16	216	22	1	—	1	
1962	21	2	23	235	24	2	—	2	

TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

Age	New Cases				Deaths		
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	M.	F.	Pulm.	F.	
M.	F.	M.		M.	F.		
10—	—	2	—	—	—
15—	—	2	—	—	—
20—	2	1	—	—	—
25—	1	4	1	—	—
35—	4	1	1	1	1
45—	2	1	—	—	—
55—	—	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

Registered Cases	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY			GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	
No. of cases on T.B. register on 31.12.61	127	76	13	216	7	10	5	22
Transferred in from other areas during the year	4	7	—	11	—	—	—	11
New cases notified during the year	9	10	2	21	2	—	—	2
TOTAL	140	93	15	248	9	10	5	24
Number of cases written off the Register:								
(1) Recovered	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(2) Removed to other areas	3	3	—	6	—	—	—	6
(3) Deaths from all causes	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	8	5	—	13	—	—	—	13
No. of Cases on T.B. Register on 31.12.62	132	88	15	235	9	10	5	24
								259

B.C.G. INOCULATION

Seventy people tested under the 'Contact' scheme were all found to be tuberculin negative, and were vaccinated against tuberculosis. In addition fourteen babies were vaccinated at birth.

Of 1,227 school children tested, only ninety-six were found to be positive reactors. They were specially investigated to exclude active disease. Of the rest, 1,097 were vaccinated against tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Contact Scheme

Number skin tested	70
Number found Positive	—
Number found Negative	70
Number Vaccinated	84

Fourteen persons were vaccinated without first receiving the skin test.

Routine Testing of Schoolchildren

Number skin tested	1,207
Number found Positive	96
Number found Negative	1,097
Number Vaccinated	1,097

Fourteen persons were skin tested but failed to attend for the reading.

Testing of Students for Further Education—Nil.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Ministry of Health is doing a great deal to encourage increased Health Education and publicity at local authority level, and the Borough Council is co-operating as fully as possible by the following methods.

Advertisements

During the year the routine was established of sending copies of suitable publicity material for display in the surgeries of the general practitioners in the town, and also to all the schools controlled by the Borough Education Committee.

Film Shows and Lectures

A series of film shows on smoking and cancer was given to the various schools in the town. One of the films was entitled "Time Pulls the Trigger" and was obtained on hire together with another film which the head teachers felt was too "gory" to be suitable for school children. The film was followed by a talk and a 'questions

and answers' session from the children. The films were also shown to adults at evening sessions and were followed by a talk, after which questions were invited from the audience.

The usual practice of giving talks on food hygiene and food handling to interested groups in the food trade was continued, and these talks were, for the most part, given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Several of the local Associations of the town asked for lectures on the various aspects of the work of the Health and Welfare Department and were, of course, accommodated.

The clinics are not as yet suitable for film shows, but talks to interested groups are routine occurrence, and, in addition, several small poster campaigns on different health topics were set up in each clinic during the year.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

On 22nd October the Borough Council took over the provision of the Chiropody Service from the Old People's Welfare Committee. From that date to the end of the year 160 treatments were given to those fully ambulant at the clinics in Parkinson Avenue and Collum Lane, Ashby, and 123 treatments at their homes to those unable to visit the clinics. The total number of patients treated was 132.

HOME HELP AND SITTER-IN SERVICE

Under the delegation scheme, the above became the responsibility of Scunthorpe Borough on 1st April, 1962.

The staff administrating the service, transferred to the Borough at that time, consisted of a full-time organiser, Mrs. H. Laverick, a part-time clerical assistant, and forty-three home helps and sitters-in, all employed on a part-time basis. Seventeen of these helpers resigned during the year, and nineteen were recruited, and thus there were forty-five home helps and sitters-in on the staff at the year's end.

There was a steady increase in the number of cases dealt with, and by December approximately twenty-five more cases than in April were being supplied with help every week.

During the year 228 different families were served by this service, for periods of time varying according to their diverse needs, to a total of $28,781\frac{3}{4}$ man or rather woman-hours,—possibly even “ministering-angel” hours, as itemised in the following table.

	Mater- nity	Sick	Aged	Problem Families	Others	T.B.	Total
No. of cases supplied with Home Help.....	34	31	96	4	53	1	219
No. of hours supplied to above cases.....	1,100 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,484	14,191 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,016	6,510 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	27,315 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. of cases supplied with Sitter-in Service	—	8	—	—	1	—	9
No. of hours supplied	—	1,457 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	9	—	1,466 $\frac{1}{2}$

In addition 111 investigations were made into circumstances where it appeared likely that home help might be needed, but in which, in the outcome, no service was supplied for the reasons given.

Number of cases investigated and help not required—1962

Private arrangements made or reasons not given	55
Admitted to hospital or hostel	22
Able to manage	3
Unwilling to meet the charge	8
Died before help could be arranged	5
Others	18
Total	111

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The responsibility for the implementation of the statutory duties imposed on Local Authorities by the Mental Health Act, 1959, was delegated from Lindsey County Council to Scunthorpe Borough Council on 1st January, 1962, apart from the agreement that the Lindsey County Council should continue for the present to be responsible for the administration of the Occupation Centre in Scunthorpe.

Mr. Armstrong, Specialist Mental Welfare Officer working in the area, continued on the staff of Lindsey County Council until 1st April, 1962, when his appointment was transferred to Scunthorpe Borough.

He was assisted in his work by the seven full time and three part time Health Visitors working in the borough.

The table at Appendix A shows the patients, classified as to their mental categories, referred to Scunthorpe Borough Council as the Local Health Authority during the year, and by whom they were referred.

The table at Appendix B gives an analysis of the patients under the care of the Local Health Authority as at 31st December, 1962.

During 1962 formal action, under the various sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959, was taken on fifty-one occasions as follows:—

Under Section 29	.....	.....	16
Under Section 25	.....	.....	27
Under Section 26	.....	.....	5
Continued under Section 26	.....	.....	3
			—
			51
			—

During the year forty-three social histories were supplied to Consultant Hospital Psychiatrists at their request, twenty-one in the first half of the year and twenty-two in the second.

APPENDIX A

Referred by	Mentally III		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals		GRAND TOTAL
	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	Under age 16	16 and over	F.	M.	
(a) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
(c) Local education authorities	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
(d) Other sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	6

APPENDIX B

		Mentally III		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals		Grand Total		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(a) Attending day training centre.....		—	—	1	2	—	—	11	7	8	12	9
Awaiting entry thereto		—	—	—	—	7	5	2	2	4	2	2
(b) Receiving home visits and not included in (a).....		28	15	1	2	31	28	9	9	11	24	10
Total number		28	15	2	4	38	33	22	18	24	36	24
												90
												84
												220

WELFARE SERVICES

On 1st April, 1962, the responsibility for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb and physically handicapped persons residing in Scunthorpe Borough was delegated from Lindsey County Council to Scunthorpe Borough Council, with the proviso that all agreements in force with voluntary societies for the carrying out of welfare activities should continue.

Welfare of the Blind

A weekly Craft Centre meeting, and a monthly Social Centre meeting continued to be held under the auspices of the Lindsey Blind Society. The attendances at the Social Centre meetings steadily increased.

On 21st May, 1962, Mr. T. Iles was appointed to Scunthorpe Borough staff as Home Teacher for the Blind. Instruction has been given in Braille, seagrass weaving and basketry. Mrs. Iles, a former Home Teacher has been giving voluntary dress-making lessons to three blind women.

In addition to his teaching duties, Mr. Iles has paid monthly visits to cases in the area, and has kept in touch with those employed in the Lindsey Blind Society's Workshop by monthly visits. Contact with those employed elsewhere has been maintained as and when possible.

At the end of the year 103 residents of Scunthorpe were registered as blind, and twenty-one registered as partially sighted and requiring similar welfare services.

Further particulars are given in the following tables, which are extracts from the annual return made to the Southern Region Association for the Blind, and from which have been excluded negative returns.

TABLE I—Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons

	16—20	21—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	90 and over	Total
Males	1	1	3	7	15	5	5	13	5	2	1	58
Females	—	—	1	3	3	2	9	15	4	6	2	45
Total	1	1	4	10	18	7	14	28	9	8	3	103

TABLE II—Age at onset of Blindness

	0	1	5—10	11—15	16—20	21—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	Total
Males	5	1	5	1	1	4	7	8	7	1	5	9	2	2	58
Females	2	—	2	2	—	—	3	2	6	4	8	11	4	1	45
Total	7	1	7	3	1	4	10	10	13	5	13	20	6	3	103

TABLE III—Children, age under 16

NIL

TABLE IV—Education, Training and Employment. Age periods, 16 years and upwards

TABLE IV (a)—Children Leaving School at age 16 during the year—NIL

TABLE V—Occupations of Employed Blind Persons

Group II		Group III		Group V		Group VI		Total	
Clerical and Related Workers	Sales Workers	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, Labourers				Service and Miscellaneous Workers			
		Telephone Operators	Working Proprietors, Shop Managers	Knitters (Hand and Machine), Weavers, Netting Makers	Basket Makers	Brush Makers	Boat and Shoe Repairs	Piano Tuners	Craftsmen and Process Workers (n.e.c.)
		—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
		In Special Workshops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Home Workers Schemes	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		Employment under Ordinary Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	1	1	5	6	1	1	22

TABLE VI—Physically Defective and Mentally Sub-Normal and Mentally Ill—all ages

		Physically Defective	Deaf without Speech	Deaf with Speech	Hard of Hearing	Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing	Total
Males		3	1	1	3	—	8
Females		2	—	—	1	1	4
Total		5	1	1	4	1	12

TABLE VII—Blind Persons age 16 and upwards (excluding those in Hostels for workers)—resident in

		Residential Accommodation provided under Part III of the 1948 Act, viz. Section 21		Total	
		Homes for the Blind	Other Homes		
Males	.....	1	3		
Females	.....	1	3		
Total	.....	2	6		
				8	

TABLE VIII—Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas)
during the year—age at date of registration

	21—29	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	Total
Males	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	12
Females	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Total	1	1	1	2	6	1	3	15

TABLE IX—Blind Persons Registered as new Cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas) during the year—age at onset of Blindness

	21—29	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—79	80—84	85—89	Total
Males	1	2	1	1	5	—	2	12
Females	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Total	1	2	1	1	7	1	2	15

TABLE X—Number of Home Teachers engaged in the area

One Home Teacher is employed in the area.
This teacher is a sighted, certificated male.

TABLE XII—Number of

Social Centres	....	....	....	1
Handicraft Classes	....	....	....	1

REGISTRATION OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

TABLE 1—Total Number on Register—Age Groups and Sex

	5—15	21—49	50—64	65 +	Total	
Males	3	3	2	2	10	
Females	—	2	3	6	11	
Total	3	5	5	8	21	

TABLE 3—Removals from Register during the year because of admission to Blind Register

	21—49	65 +	Total
Males	1	2	3
Females	—	—	—
Total	1	2	3

TABLE 4—(i) Class A—Persons Near and Prospectively Blind (Age 16 and over)

UNEMPLOYED—NOT UNDER TRAINING	
Not available for or not capable of work	
50—64	65 and over
Males	—
Females	3
Total	3

TABLE 4 (ii) Class B—Persons mainly Industrially Handicapped (age 16 and over)

EMPLOYED		Total	All of the persons included in this table are males.
21—49	2		

UNEMPLOYED— Not UNDER TRAINING		Total	All of the persons included in this table are males.
Available for and capable of training or work	50—64		
1	1		

		TOTAL—CLASS B		Total
21—49	2	50—64	1	
				3

TABLE 4 (iv)—Class D—Children age 5 and under 16

		TOTAL—CLASS D—Children age 5 and under 16		Total
EDUCABLE	INEDUCABLE	Attending Special Schools	—	

TABLE 4 (iii)—Class C—Persons requiring observation only (age 16 and over)

		50—64	65 and over	Total	Total
21—49	1	1	3		
Males	1	1	2	4	
Females	2	—	—	—	
Total	3	1	3	7	
					3

TABLE 6—Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944—2 Males

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

This service was taken over under the Delegation Scheme during the year and one social worker for the physically handicapped was allocated 60% of full time within the borough for the work. Full liaison with the voluntary society has been maintained and Miss Grindell continues to run the regular social club every fortnight at Bughtric House.

Miss Grindell made 842 visits within Scunthorpe Borough area between 1st April, 1962 and 31st December, 1962 of which approximately 680 were directly to the physically handicapped, and the rest directly on their behalf, to arrange transport, entertainment, etc.

Miss Maynard, Occupational Therapist on the staff of Lindsey County Council continued to direct occupational therapy in Scunthorpe, in addition to her commitments outside the Borough.

The following changes took place in the register during the period.

No. on register 1.4.62	New registrations 1.4.62— 31.12.62	Deletions from register 1.4.62— 31.12.62	No. on register 31.12.62
110	28	7	131

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The Lincolnshire Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb continued its work as before. Unfortunately, the social worker for the deaf and dumb, Mr. Haney, who acted, in addition to his duties elsewhere, for the Scunthorpe Borough, resigned in the latter part of the year, and at the year's end had not been replaced. At the end of the year there were twenty-nine persons registered in Scunthorpe Borough as requiring Welfare Services through deafness, of whom eight were shown as having speech.

SCHOOL
HEALTH SECTION

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Under the compulsory delegation scheme relating to Education, the control of the School Health Service passed to the Borough and was made the responsibility of the Borough Medical Officer who also became Borough School Medical Officer.

There are thirty-four schools in the borough which have a total of 13,362 pupils attending; 6,862 are boys and 6,500 are girls.

The main basis of the School Health Service is the routine medical examination of each child. In Scunthorpe the scheme is that each child receives three routine medical examinations during his school life. The first is in his first year of attendance, the third is in his last year of school life and the intermediate one is in his first year at a secondary school. The aim is to list all defects and obtain treatment where necessary.

Over and above these routine examinations are the supervisory examinations which are done year by year as a check upon any defect found if the defect is considered to require further observation.

Another very important part of the School Health Service is the grading and care of children who are handicapped in some way, either mentally or physically. The categories into which these children can be put are blind, partially sighted, deaf, partially deaf, delicate, physically handicapped, educationally subnormal, mal-adjusted, epileptic, speech defects, and special methods of caring for the health and education of children so classified are available. Some children are so severely handicapped that they cannot be dealt with by the educational system and these children are therefore excluded. It is the responsibility of the Education Committee acting on the advice of its Medical Officer and any other reports available to exclude these children and when this happens they pass out of the care and responsibility of the Education Committee and are transferred to the care of the Health Committee.

Much of the school health report must of necessity consist of tables of information because of the numbers of children involved.

The number of deaths occurring in school children can be obtained fairly accurately by consulting the Registrar General's Causes of Death table in the Health Report and concentrating on the five to fifteen age group and this gives a total of five deaths, three male and two female. The infectious diseases table shows a total of 551 cases occurring in the schools but it also shows the absence of any case of diphtheria or of poliomyelitis. The figures for whooping cough are also almost negligible. These of course are the diseases against which active prevention by individual inoculation is practised.

The County Medical Officer has drawn my attention to the considerable increase in defects which occurred in Scunthorpe chil-

dren and to the fact that more defects are found in Scunthorpe than in the rest of the county. This problem will be carefully investigated and commented on in later reports.

The School Dental Officer for the Borough, Mrs. Clayton, has completed the part of the report dealing with dental health. She is so far the only dentist available but it is fair comment to say that the dental facilities transferred by the County, which consisted of two broken dental chairs in a poorly equipped dental clinic, were such that it is a waste of time appointing a dentist until further surgery accommodation is built.

S. CHILDS

School Medical Officer.

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS, 1962

I am indebted to Mr. J. Edmonds, Borough Education Officer, for the following information showing the number of boys and girls in each school in the Borough during 1962:—

				Number on Roll		
				Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby Infants	....	....	....	117	108	225
Ashby Junior	....	....	....	194	187	381
Ashby Girls' Secondary				—	550	550
Brumby Junior Girls	....	....	....	—	370	370
Brumby Junior Boys	....	....	....	376	—	376
Brumby Boys' Secondary				593	—	593
Bushfield Road Infants	....	....	....	86	92	178
Crosby Infants	....	....	....	137	121	258
Crosby Junior	....	....	....	242	230	472
Enderby Road Infants	....	....	....	112	114	226
Frodingham Infants	....	....	....	164	171	335
Foxhills Secondary				329	287	616
Grange Lane Infants	....	....	....	146	143	289
Grange Lane Junior	....	....	....	276	224	500
Henderson Avenue Infants	....	....	....	142	130	272
Henderson Avenue Junior	....	....	....	265	229	494
John Leggott Grammar	....	....	....	343	355	698
Lincoln Gardens Infants	....	....	....	122	114	236
Lincoln Gardens Junior	....	....	....	227	193	420
Priory Lane Infants	....	....	....	134	138	272
Priory Lane Junior	....	....	....	186	186	372
Riddings Infants	....	....	....	117	119	236
Riddings Junior	....	....	....	234	195	429
Riddings Secondary				384	371	755
Rochdale Road Junior	....	....	....	158	157	315
Scunthorpe C.E. Infants	....	....	....	68	66	134
Scunthorpe C.E. Junior	....	....	....	91	106	197
Scunthorpe Girls' Secondary				—	368	368
Scunthorpe Boys' Secondary				442	—	442
Scunthorpe Grammar	....	....	....	358	422	780
St. Bede's Secondary	....	....	....	113	77	190
St. Bernadette's R.C.	....	....	....	265	295	560
St. Hugh's Special	....	....	....	68	47	115
Westcliffe Secondary	....	....	....	373	335	708
				<hr/> 6,862	<hr/> 6,500	<hr/> 13,362

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

TOTAL		15	15
Observation		1	4
Gastro Enteritis		1	1
Rubella		1	1
Influenza		1	1
Infective Hepatitis		2	2
Pink Eye		3	3
Scabies		2	2
Impetigo		1	1
Meningo-coccal Meningitis		1	1
Mumps		1	1
Chicken Pox	9	9	9
Food Poisoning	2	2	2
Dysentery	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1
Measles	2	2	2
Pneumonia	2	2	2
Scarlet Fever	2	2	2
Ashby Infants	3	3	3
Ashby Junior	1	1	1
Ashby Girls	1	1	1
Brumby Junior	11	11	11
Brumby Boys	2	2	2
Brigg Preparatory	2	2	2
Brigg Convent	6	6	6
Bushfield Road Infants	22	22	22
Crosby Infants	2	2	2
Crosby Junior	51	51	51
Enderby Road Infants	3	3	3
Frederick Gough Grammar	2	2	2
Frodingham Infants	1	1	1
Foxhills Secondary	1	1	1
Scunthorpe Grammar	1	1	1
Grange Lane Infants	4	4	4
Grange Lane Junior	1	1	1
Gurnell Street Junior	1	1	1
Henderson Avenue Junior	2	2	2
John Legott Grammar	6	6	6
Lincoln Gardens Infants	3	3	3
Lynton Preparatory	2	2	2
Priory Lane Infants	4	4	4
Priory Lane Junior	8	8	8
Riddings Infants	2	2	2
Riddings Junior	1	1	1
Rochdale Road Junior	1	1	1
Scunthorpe Secondary	1	1	1
St. Bernadette's	1	1	1
Westcliffe	1	1	1
	9	9	9
	2	184	173
		30	30
		9	9
		165	165
		4	4
		1	1
		7	7
		3	3
		12	12
		37	37
		53	53
		1	1
		16	16
		551	551

SCHOOL HEALTH REPORT, 1962 **MEDICAL INSPECTION**

Pupils are examined as routine in the early months of their arrival at schools as new entrants. It is obvious that all cannot be examined immediately upon entry but arrangements are made to examine pupils in their first year at school.

A second or intermediate examination is held in the first year of attendance at the secondary school and the leaving examination is held in the last year of attendance.

During the year 4,195 children were examined in these groups. Of these 4,184 were found to be in a satisfactory general condition and eleven to be unsatisfactory.

Out of the routine groups 915 boys and 884 girls were found to have no defects. 1,306 children had defects requiring further observation at school medical inspections, and 1,090 children required treatment or were already under treatment.

The following table indicates the number of defects found at periodic medical inspections.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1962. TABLE A

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						TOTAL	
		Entrants (1st Age Group)		Leavers (3rd Age Group)		Others			
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4.	Skin	11	7	23	13	23	16	57	36
5.	Eyes—								
	a. Vision	12	4	287	102	314	294	613	400
	b. Squint	43	2	9	1	29	6	81	9
	c. Other	4	3	4	7	10	8	18	18
6.	Ears—								
	a. Hearing	8	9	5	4	6	15	19	28
	b. Otitis Media.....	4	3	6	2	3	10	13	15
	c. Other	13	11	3	30	4	28	20	69
7.	Nose and Throat	40	84	1	19	10	53	51	156
8.	Speech	2	75	1	5	3	15	6	95
9.	Lymphatic Glands	—	94	—	13	1	65	1	172
10.	Heart	31	67	27	22	11	52	69	141
11.	Lungs	47	38	10	7	11	21	68	61
12.	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	5	6	—	2	1	5	6	13
	b. Other	5	53	11	15	24	37	40	105
13.	Orthopædic—								
	a. Posture	1	8	1	24	—	31	2	63
	b. Feet	11	123	4	42	5	128	20	298
	c. Other	8	74	13	37	12	69	33	180
14.	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	4	1	3	—	3	3	10	4
	b. Other	1	8	3	3	29	25	33	36
15.	Psychological—								
	a. Development	5	16	—	5	22	7	27	28
	b. Stability	9	78	4	12	17	33	30	123
16.	Abdomen	4	2	—	—	—	15	4	17
17.	Other	6	12	8	10	17	31	31	53

Boys 915

Girls 884

Parents Present 1,994.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1962. TABLE B

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
5	Eyes—a. Vision	3	7
6	Ears—a. Hearing	4	3
	b. Otitis Media	—	1
	c. Other	—	1
7	Nose and Throat	—	2
8	Speech	—	3
13	Orthopædic—a. Posture	—	—
	b. Feet	—	2
	c. Other	—	1
15	Psychological— a. Development	—	1
	b. Stability	—	1
16	Abdomen	1	3
17	Other	3	1

The following table indicates the number of pupils who were found to require treatment at periodic medical inspections.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1962. TABLE C

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils In- spec- ted	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treat- ment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental dis- eases and infestation with vermin)			S (Satis- factory)	U (Un- satisfactory)
		For defec- tive vision (exclu- ding squint)	For any other con- dition re- corded in Table A	Total indi- vidual children re- quiring treat- ment		
1957 and later	442	2	82	84	438	4
1956	513	5	116	121	513	—
1955	81	3	22	25	81	—
1954	27	4	10	11	27	—
1953	22	2	2	4	22	—
1952	18	4	2	5	18	—
1951	558	98	74	152	558	—
1950	838	153	88	220	834	4
1949	295	54	33	79	295	—
1948	508	99	35	129	506	2
1947	795	169	91	238	794	1
1946 and earlier	98	20	3	22	98	—
TOTAL	4,195	613	558	1,090	4,184	11

Supervision Cases 5,705. Specials 28.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	No. Requiring Treatment	No. Requiring Treatment per 1,000 Examined	Figure for England and Wales in 1961	No. Requiring Observation	No. Requiring Observation per 1,000 Examined	No. for England and Wales for 1961
4.	Skin	57	13.8	15.0	36	8.7	15.3
5.	Eyes—						
	a. Vision	613	150.9	66.3	400	97.2	58.2
	b. Squint	81	19.7	10.5	9	2.1	8.5
	c. Other	18	4.4	3.0	18	4.2	4.2
6.	Ears—						
	a. Hearing	19	4.6	4.9	28	8.8	11.4
	b. Otitis Media	13	3.1	2.7	15	3.6	8.4
	c. Other	20	4.8	2.8	69	14.7	3.5
7.	Nose and Throat	51	12.4	15.0	156	37.9	49.0
8.	Speech	6	1.6	4.7	95	23.0	9.8
9.	Lymphatic Glands	1	0.2	0.9	172	41.7	15.3
10.	Heart	69	14.7	1.9	141	34.3	11.2
11.	Lungs	68	14.5	5.1	61	14.8	18.3
12.	Developmental—						
	a. Hernia	6	1.6	1.0	13	3.1	2.2
	b. Other	40	9.7	2.9	105	25.5	13.3
13.	Orthopædic—						
	a. Posture	2	0.5	4.6	63	15.3	9.9
	b. Feet	20	4.8	12.4	293	71.2	19.7
	c. Other	33	8.1	9.0	180	43.2	19.3
14.	Nervous System—						
	a. Epilepsy	10	2.4	1.0	4	1.0	4.5
	b. Other	33	8.1	1.2	36	8.7	3.8
15.	Psychological—						
	a. Development	27	6.4	2.9	28	6.6	14.0
	b. Stability	30	7.2	2.1	123	29.9	1.7
16.	Abdomen	4	1.0	1.2	17	4.0	3.8
17.	Other	31	7.4	7.7	53	12.7	12.9

Routine Audiometric and Vision Testing

Routine audiometric tests are conducted on all 6 year old school children together with any special cases referred by the school for testing.

The audiometrist also tests the vision of 6 year old and 9 year old pupils, as well as those pupils specially referred. All children with a vision loss of 6/12 or more in any one eye are referred to the eye clinic for consultant opinion.

All pupils with a hearing loss of more than 25 decibels are referred to the school medical officers for a clinical examination in order to find those who require consultant opinion and treatment.

Forty-seven pupils in the routine 6 year old group were referred to eye clinics and a further forty-three in the 9 year age group. Forty-three pupils were also referred after special examinations bringing the total of all children referred to 133.

Routine colour vision testing is carried out on all children of 9 years of age. In this routine age group 141 out of 1,127 pupils tested were found to have some degree of red-green colour blindness. Forty of these cases were girls.

In both cases, the figures exclude those children referred to the eye clinic who are already wearing glasses.

The complete picture is shown by the following tables:—

Vision testing of 6 year olds in Schools

ROUTINES					
Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satisfactory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,074	908	47	81	33	5

SPECIALS

SPECIALS					
Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satisfactory	Referred to Eye Clinic
282	156	43	48	30	5

Vision Testing of 9 year olds in Schools

VISION TESTING OF 9 YEAR OLDS IN SCHOOLS					
Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satisfactory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,127	935	43	70	77	2

Hearing Tests

1,187 pupils were examined by the audiometrist for hearing acuity during the year. Of these 1,079 were in the routine 6 year old group and 108 were referred for special examination. Out of the two groups seventy-nine pupils showed hearing loss and required further examination by the school medical officer. Out of the seventy-nine cases referred to the School Medical Officer, fourteen were referred to the E.N.T. Specialist.

The following table indicates the results of these audiometric examinations.

Hearing tests of 6 year olds

	Number Tested	Referred to School Medical Officer	Referred for Re-Test	Number without hearing loss	Cases of confirmed deafness	
Routine Examinations	1,079	58	62	959	7	.65
Special Examinations	108	21	9	78	7	6.48
TOTALS	1,187	79	71	1,037	14	1.18

Verminous Condition

During the year 20,525 examinations were carried out, and 629 pupils, or 3.11% of the pupils inspected, were found to be infested to some degree.

Minor Ailments

During the year 1,167 children attended the minor ailments clinic where minor dressings and treatments are carried out.

School Clinic

The table opposite shows the number of children who attended the two weekly clinics.

Treatment of Defects

When this Department took over control of the School Health Service from Lindsey all children requiring further investigation by Hospital Consultants were referred to the G.P.'s, after which the G.P.'s informed this Department whether they wished to refer the child to hospital themselves, or whether they wished this Department to do so.

SCHOOL CLINIC

Clinic	First attendance	Total attendance	Post audiometric examinations		Inoculations		Special medical examinations		No appreciable defect		Otherwise dealt with	
			Misc.	Minor	Other	Other	Stability	Development	Other	29	—	1
Ashby	312	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe	341	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	653	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Ears			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Eyes			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Skin			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lungs			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Heart			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lymphatic Glands			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Speech			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Other			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Ears			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Eyes			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Skin			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lungs			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Heart			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lymphatic Glands			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Speech			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Other			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Ears			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Eyes			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Skin			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lungs			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Heart			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lymphatic Glands			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Speech			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Other			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Ears			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Eyes			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Skin			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lungs			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Heart			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Lymphatic Glands			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Speech			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Nose and Throat			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Other			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Ears			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			
Eyes			Orthopædic		Nervous system		Psychological		Misc.			

The following figures indicate action taken by the G.P.'s.

Disposal of new cases found at routine inspection in 1962.

Number of cases referred to family doctor	.....	.....	60
Number of cases accepted by family doctor	.....	.....	13
Number of cases not accepted by family doctor	.....	.....	47
Number of cases referred to specialists by the School Medical Officer	.....	.....	47
Number of new cases pending	.....	.....	—
Number of cases referred to eye clinic	.....	.....	273
Number of cases attended eye clinic	.....	.....	201
Number of cases awaiting appointment at eye clinic	.....	.....	64
Number of cases treated privately	.....	.....	7
Number of cases lost sight of	.....	.....	1

During the year this procedure was altered and defects found at routine medical inspection, apart from hearing defects, were referred direct to the General Practitioners for further investigation and any necessary action.

Number of cases referred to G.P.'s	78
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Of these the following action was taken—

Number of cases referred to specialists	30
Treated by G.P.'s	.....	.....	11
No treatment necessary	.....	.....	7
Number of cases referred direct to specialists by School Medical Officer	.....	.....	11
Number of cases referred to audiometristian	.....	.....	1

Eye Clinic

Cases of defective vision found in school are referred to a special eye clinic run by the eye specialist at Parkinson Avenue Clinic. This is by appointment only and is a service specially designed for the school children.

Out of a total of 1,507 children who attended the eye clinic during the year 1,106 children were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

127 children had operations for tonsils and adenoids.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

During the winter months there were 159 sessions held at the two clinics. Out of a total attendance of 256 children, ninety-one attended for the first time.

Handicapped Pupils

The following table illustrates the position concerning handicapped pupils in the borough as on 31st December, 1962.

Category	New cases ascertained	Cases removed from register	Remaining on register at end of year	Incidence per 1,000 school population	No. at ordinary school	No. at special schools	Not at school	No. awaiting admission to special schools
Blind	—	1	.08	1	—	—
Partially Sighted	—	2	.15	2	—	—
Deaf	—	8	.62	8	—	—
Partially deaf	3	11	.85	1	10	—
Delicate	1	5	2.69	1	21	—
Physically Handicapped	3	—	3.5	2.69	6	2
Educationally Subnormal	36	18	11.94	75	35	1
Maladjusted	1	2	13	—	13	—
Epileptic	2	1	.46	2	4	—
With speech defects	11	3	196	15.09	1	195
TOTALS	57	31	34.59	97	304	3
								47

PART V

Handicapped pupils requiring education at special schools or boarding in boarding homes (as supplied to the Ministry of Education)

	(1) Blind	(2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf	(4) Partially deaf	(5) Physically handicapped	(6) Delicate	(7) Mal-adjusted	(8) E.S.N.	(9) Epileptic	Total cols. 1-9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962										
A. Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	25	2	30
B. (i) of the children included at A, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1963, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	17	—	20
Total (B(i) and B(ii))	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	21	2	26
On or about 20th January, 1963, number of handicapped pupils										
C. (i) requiring places in special schools—										
TOTAL—										
(a) day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—										
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting—										
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
D. (i) on the registers of—										
(1) maintained special schools as—										
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	77
(b) boarding pupils	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	6
(2) non-maintained special schools as—										
(b) boarding pupils	1	—	8	—	5	1	—	2	2	19
Total	1	2	8	1	5	1	—	82	2	102
(ii) on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the County Council	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total (D(i) and D(ii))	1	2	8	1	6	1	—	82	2	103
Being educated under arrangements made by the County Council in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
E. (i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
(ii) at home	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3

Children found unsuitable for education at school during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962—

(i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 6
 (ii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944 Nil

The range of intelligence and age of all the pupils ascertained as being educationally subnormal is shown in the following table:—

DENTAL REPORT, 1962

During the year 1962 3,544 children were inspected at school and at Parkinson Avenue Clinic. Of these 2,761 were found to require dental treatment. 1,754 received treatment under the School Dental Service at Parkinson Avenue Dental Clinic, 1,007 sought treatment from their own dental practitioner, or refused treatment.

A detailed report is given.

The number of children receiving an annual dental inspection at school is restricted by the shortage of school dental officers.

It is recommended by the Ministry of Education that a ratio of one dental officer to every 3,000 children is required to provide a comprehensive school dental service. At least four full time dental officers are needed in Scunthorpe.

The schools at which children are receiving an annual dental inspection are—

Foxhills Secondary Modern School
Scunthorpe Girls' Secondary Modern School
Scunthorpe Boys' Secondary Modern School
Crosby Junior School
C. of E. Junior School
Henderson Avenue Junior School
Crosby Infants' School
C. of E. Infants' School
Henderson Avenue Infants' School
St. Hugh's School
St. Luke's Training Centre

If children from other schools in the town wish to have dental treatment, or a dental inspection under the school dental service, appointments are made for them to attend Parkinson Avenue Clinic.

Children needing orthodontic treatment are seen by Mr. Greenwood, the Orthodontist employed by Lindsey County Council, who attends Parkinson Avenue Clinic for at least two sessions per week.

Although an increasing number of children are receiving regular inspections and dental treatment from their own practitioner, there are still a number of children who refuse treatment from the school dental service, and do not seek it from a practitioner. The record cards of some children show they have refused treatment for five or six years, then they have to have emergency treatment.

There has been a marked decline in the dental health of children under five years of age.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

In the three infants' schools inspected there were less perfect mouths (no decayed, missing or filled teeth) among children in the admission classes than there were among the classes of older children in the school.

A dental health programme was begun in 1962. With the aid of posters, pamphlets and comic strips, chairside talks on oral hygiene were given to children attending the clinic. Preparations were put in hand for a Dental Health Exhibition which it is hoped will be held early in 1963.

With the opening of new dental clinics, and the recruitment of more Dental Officers, it is hoped to establish a comprehensive school dental service in the Borough of Scunthorpe.

Non-School Dental Work for period ending 31st December, 1962

			M. & C.W.		
			Mothers	Infants	Total
Sessions as Operator	.....	.....	10	10	20
Sessions as Anæsthetist G.A.	.....	.....	—	—	—
Number of new patients inspected	.....	22	98	120	
Number found to require treatment	.....	21	72	93	
Number of new patients treated	.....	19	70	89	
Number made dentally fit	.....	17	55	72	
Number of appointments made for treatment	.....	68	123	191	
Number of attendances made for treatment	.....	68	123	191	
Extractions L.A.	.....	.....	2	—	2
Extractions G.A.	.....	.....	59	45	104
Administrations L.A.	.....	.....	2	—	2
Administrations G.A.	.....	.....	10	31	41
Fillings	.....	.....	26	50	76
Scaling and/or gum treatment	.....	.....	8	—	8
Silver Nitrate treatment	.....	.....	—	—	—
Other operations. (Dressing etc.)	.....	32	19	51	
Radiographs	—	—	—
Complete dentures	3 F.U.	—	3 F.U.
			2 F.L.	—	2 F.L.
Partial dentures	3	—	3
Repairs	—	—	—

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